

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSPRICES No. 8187

號八廿月三年二統宣

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

大拜禮

號七月五其港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AID-UP CAPITAL £25,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £15,000,000

Interest on deposits at 4% per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH.

SHANGHAI—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

On Current Account at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1824.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

AID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £1,000,000

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Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits at 4% per annum.
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Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATE named—

FOR SHANGHAI TO SINGAPORE, PENANG, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

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Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: MONDAY, 2nd May. 8.00 A.M. HONGKONG. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

CANTON TO HONGKONG: TUESDAY, 3rd May. 8.00 A.M. HONGKONG. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: WEDNESDAY, 4th May. 8.00 A.M. HONGKONG. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

CANTON TO HONGKONG: THURSDAY, 5th May. 8.00 A.M. HONGKONG. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: FRIDAY, 6th May. 8.00 A.M. HONGKONG. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

CANTON TO HONGKONG: SATURDAY, 7th May. 8.00 A.M. HONGKONG. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: SUNDAY, 8th May. 8.00 A.M. HONGKONG. 10.00 P.M. KINSHAN.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons. Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 8th MAY, 1910. The Company's Steamship "SUI-AN," will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M. Excursion Rates as usual. N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. to Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons. Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE HONG-KONG STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons and "NANNING" 588 Tons. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Company's direct steamers "Linton" and "Saiou." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Bluffs Pier.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely new management. Large and comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 370. Telegrams, "Astor."

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

LATEST MODELS, VISIBLE WRITING, &c. ALWAYS IN STOCK. Ribbons, Carbon and other requisites. Repairs undertaken; also Contracts for keeping in order. SOLE AGENTS: SIEMSEN & CO.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW MATERIALS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

IN

Exclusive Designs.

FLANNEL AND TWEED SUITS

From \$33.50 Unlined.

TROPICAL DRESS SUITINGS

A SPECIALITY.

FIT, STYLE AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BOORD & SON.

OLD TOM

and

DRY GIN.

Telephons No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1910.

Hotels.

LADY PIANIST at the BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

SHAUKWAN ROAD,

Telephone No. 907.

Iced Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors will be served at Tables on the Lawn or Verandahs.

Lady Pianist will play the piano at the above Hotel during afternoon and evening hours every day commencing from 30th instant.

Meals a la Carte at all hours.

W. WINCH, Manager.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1910.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the Park, near the Tram Terminus. Tel. 55.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"BOLW"..... H. Formes.....	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"..... Capt. E. Malchow	About WEDNESDAY, 18th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELB.	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"..... Capt. F. Iscke	SATURDAY, 21st May, Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"..... Capt. D. Loh	About TUESDAY, 30th May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"..... Capt. F. Sembill	About end of May.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & SHINA.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOURANE	"CACHA".....	Lancelotti	9th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"LAUREL".....	Laurel	9th May, at 6 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YARRA	"VARRA".....	Laurel	23rd May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"AUSTRALIEN".....	Riquier	24th May, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Galle Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Ceylon, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £47.10 to £51.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars, apply to

P. THOMAS,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING 24.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

Intimations.

EYES

RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—free.

LONDON, 56, Regent Street. SHANGHAI, 56, Nanking Road.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, physiology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful impudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low premature decay or deficiency of the vital force, impaired vitality, nervous headache, night disturbances, sudden jerks, dizziness, loss of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy life's pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous prostration, wasting disease, and all other symptoms of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting, restores vitality, improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, nervous, and rheumatic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the impurities, and restoring the blood to its normal state. It is a powerful purifier, and its use is essential in all cases of skin diseases, glandular swellings, discolorations, rashes, and unsightly patches. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, gonorrhea or dysphasia, and all other blood diseases. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is essential in all cases of weakness, debility, and all other symptoms of blood deficiency. It is a powerful purifier, and its use is essential in all cases of skin diseases, glandular swellings, discolorations, rashes, and unsightly patches. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, gonorrhea or dysphasia, and all other blood diseases. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is essential in all cases of weakness, debility, and all other symptoms of blood deficiency.

Agents for India:—TREASHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, SYOULLA, and POONA.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft. Width of Entrance.....80 ft. Water on Blocks.....28 ft.	Docking Length.....375 ft. Width of Entrance.....50 ft. Water on Blocks.....26 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft. Width of Entrance.....63 ft. Water on Blocks.....21-5 ft.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbor and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The Docking derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favorably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin, is available, alongside our own works for mooring vessels while under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 502, or 681.

Telegrams: "Dock, Yokohama." Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Ideberg, Seattle, A. 1, and Watling.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Steam launches, Steel lighters, Wooden lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and stationary), Steam hoists, Lidgerwood steam pile driver, Diving pump and dress, Hand grabs, Capstan, Hand winches, Driving pulley, Bolts and Nuts, Hook bolts, Clutch bolts, Barrel bolts, Galvanized spikes, Pile shoes, Chain hoists, Iron and Brass screws, Differdange piles, Rolled Steel joists, Steel channels, Corrugated iron roofing, Roofing washers, Angle iron, Cast iron columns (suitable for building construction), Whitewashing machines, Canvas sewing machine, Patent Fire escape, "Well's" light, "Kitson" light, Acetylene lamps, Hand pump, Theodolite and levelling staff, Ronco duplicator, Comptometer, Telescope (on tripod), Office desks and cupboards.

Apply to
GEO. P. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.
27, DES VEXUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gages.
Novels, Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books Religious Pictures, Pendulums, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.
MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

10, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

Intimation.

THE OLD AND THE NEW X-RAY.

RECENT WORK AT LONDON HOSPITAL.

When the X-ray was first used in the treatment of disease such extraordinary claims were made for its powers by some of its champions that the conservative element in the profession went to the other extreme, and openly stated that as a healing agent the new light had no practical future. For the first four or five years after the rays were used in hospital practice these two schools, the believers and the non-believers, clung to their opinions.

The chief reason for this wide divergence of opinion was that different practitioners got such 'totally opposite results' when using the rays on precisely the same class of patient.

Despite the most accurate descriptions given as to the régime followed, the height, of the vacuum in the tube, the current used, the distance of the bulb from the patient, and the time of exposure, etc., no two experts could obtain the same results.

The crux of the matter was that they had no really accurate method of determining the dose given.

The recent discovery of a chemical composition which changes colour under the action of the X-ray has put the whole question of X-ray treatment on a new and scientific basis.

NO MORE HAPHAZARD METHODS.

Recently at the London Hospital the writer had the opportunity of comparing the accurate methods used to-day with the haphazard ones in vogue only a few years ago.

In the first place, instead of going by the time of exposure the patient now is exposed to the rays until a tiny pastille of the chemical substance referred to above has been darkened to a certain experimentally determined shade.

At the beginning of the treatment one of the pastilles, pale green in colour, is fixed in a metal holder and placed in position between the source of light and patient's skin. The doctor decides beforehand whether the patient requires an ordinary dose, an overdose, or an underdose. A mechanical device is then set so that the current will be automatically turned off in the tube, not after a fixed time as in the old way, but after the light has made a certain number of 'flickers'.

The physician in charge, judging by past experience, may now decide that six thousand flickers will have coloured the pastille to the desired shade, in other words, will have supplied the correct dose. The current is turned on, the mysterious green light flickers in the bulb, and the wonderful rays are at work.

The operator in charge is now free to undertake the treatment of a second patient, safe in the knowledge that the light in the tube shining on the first case will automatically cease as soon as the number of flickers at which the dial was first set have taken place.

As soon as the light dies out, the thoroughness of the treatment undergone is now determined by a glance at the chemical pastille. Without disturbing the patient the pastille in its holder is withdrawn from its slot in the tube, and the degree of brownling, resulting from the action of the rays, is noted.

If not brown enough the dial is set to give the light a few thousand more flickers, and the current is again turned on, only to cease automatically when the "dose" is completed.

DIFFERENCE IN INDIVIDUAL CASES.
Nothing could better illustrate the need for some such method of accurately determining the amount of rays which have been thrown out from the tube than the wide difference in the time of exposure which are sometimes necessary in obtaining the same exposure-tint on different pastilles.

For example, two patients with lupus patches on the cheek may each be ordered to receive "medium-tint" doses of the rays. Although placed under as nearly similar conditions as possible, the pastille attached to one tube may take twice as long to acquire the requisite brown tint as the other.

If the old-fashioned method of regulating the dose by the time of exposure had been used one patient would have had only half as great a dose as the other.

Besides allowing the individual practitioner to give his own patients the doses which the experience has proved most useful in their particular diseases, the use of a standard pastille will be of incalculable value in standardizing results obtained by different workers.

Notwithstanding the recognised place which the X-rays now hold in the treatment of rodent ulcers, lupus, skin cancers, eczema, and enlarged glands of the neck, it is safe to say that the limits of the therapeutic use of this mysterious agent have not yet been reached.

Hitherto, if a pioneer X-ray worker in some foreign country claimed to have made an advance in X-ray treatment, it was impossible for his brethren in other lands to repeat his experiments on account of the original worker's inability to describe accurately the dosage he had used.

No matter how carefully he might have gone into the details of vacuum and exposure time, his readers could not be sure of actually reproducing a similar dose.

The innocent looking little pale green pastille has changed all this, and has gone far towards putting X-ray therapeutics on an accurately scientific basis.

Public Company

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 31st February, 1910, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 14 is payable on the 2nd May at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank, at Shanghai and Hongkong.

J. S. DOBIE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

BALLOONING FATALITIES.

FEARFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE POMMERN VICTIMS.

Berlin, April 4.
Herr Semmelhack, the sole survivor of the balloon Pommern, has recovered sufficiently to relate the harrowing details of the fatal flight, which was his first. From the moment of ascent the winds became as unfavourable as possible, and soon the balloon was driven against a roof. The collision was so violent that all four occupants of the car lost partial consciousness, and on recovering found the balloon tearing along at an altitude of 6,000 ft.

Herr Bendhuid lay in the bottom of the car, groaning fearfully, both arms and legs being broken. The pilot, Dr. Delbrueck, had his thigh fractured; and Herr Heyn had received slight injury to his face, while Semmelhack had a threefold fracture of the knee. This happened at ten o'clock in the morning, and the mental agony of the aeronauts exceeded their physical sufferings when they saw that descent was impossible and that the balloon was in imminent danger of becoming detached from the car. Thus they sped towards the Baltic.

IMPROVED TO END HIS MISERY.
Herr Bendhuid's sufferings were so acute that he implored his companions to end his misery and let him down. About one o'clock Dr. Delbrueck, who was now almost delirious, decided, with the concurrence of the others, to pull the last line. Amidst the howling of the wind and the shrieks of the injured the balloon fell at a lightning pace into the sea, which was running high. The car sank immediately, and Herr Bendhuid, who was now quite unconscious, sank at once. His body was recovered to-day by some fishermen.

The others, having lifebelts, endeavoured to save themselves. Herr Heyn soon disappeared, and Dr. Delbrueck, who made a desperate effort for life, cried, "It's over with me; I can do no more."

SAVED BY FISHERMEN.
Herr Semmelhack, who is aged 28 and strongly built, swam to the balloon, which was floating near, and managed to get hold of the meshes. He held on for some time, when several fishermen who had put out from Salsleben at the risk of their lives saved him just as he lost consciousness. He was conveyed to a hotel, and was able to leave for his home at Stettin to-day. His knee will probably remain stiff for life. He is the sub-manager of a bank and is unmarried. He had just joined the Aeronauts' Club, and was delighted to receive permission to sail in the Pommern.

Dr. Delbrueck, whose body is still being searched for, is aged 43, and leaves a widow and two children. Herr Heyn, 56, is a prominent Stettin merchant, and a widower. Herr Bendhuid, 51, is a respected member of the Council, and also a widower.

The Pommern has won several competitions but not the Gordon Bennett, as has been erroneously stated.

DEADLY PROFESSOR KILLED.
News of a second balloon fatality comes from Koeslin, in Pomerania. The balloon Schlesien ascended at Breslau yesterday morning, Prof. Abegg, of Breslau University, a commercial friend named Herr Gersiel, and a lady relative of the professor's occupying the car. The landing took place in a storm of wind about two o'clock at the village of Tessel. Two of the occupants descended safely, but before the professor could follow the wind carried on the balloon at a terrific rate some mile further. Prof. Abegg was thrown out and was found severely hurt and unconscious. He expired shortly after in hospital without recovering consciousness.

Yet another balloon accident occurred yesterday. The Braunschweig landed in a bilard at North Holstein, and both the occupants of the car sustained severe fractures.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. KURT DETHMERS is authorized to sign our Firm's per Procuration from this date.

RADECKER & CO.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1910.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

DURING my absence from the Colony Mr. HARRY P. THOMAS will have charge of the Company's business at this Port.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1910.

NOTICE.

CHINA COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, Merchants and Commission Agents, have this day been established at No. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd Floor.

Dated the 3rd May, 1910.

LO YUK KEE,
Manager.

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest foods. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes. Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—
PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. Is a sign of the arrival of the American Beer in a few days. Please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

New Fabrics

FOR

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOWNS

STRIPED
ZEPHYRS

50 cts. Yard

MERCERISED
LAWNS

75 cts. Yard

FLOWERED
MUSLINS

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

FLOWERED
VOILES

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

CREPOLINES

LINENS

\$1.00 Yard

POPLINS

All the above are of
Exceptional Value.

POWELL'S

Alexandra

Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1910.

Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 9th of May, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 9th of May, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th of
May, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 10th of May, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 10th of May, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th of
May, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO
Ex S.S. *Therapia* from Constantinople,
Dardanelles, and Zeytinburnu.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be stored out
mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as
soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th May will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Co's representatives at an appointed
hour. All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMBA,"
Captain T. R. Evans, having arrived from
the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are
being landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and
Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at
3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 10th instant will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA,"
Captain Eckhorn, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence deliv-
ery may be obtained against Bills of Lading
countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO—
Ex S.S. *Prana* from Amoy,
Ex S.S. *Zarise* from Bordeaux.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910.

CURIOUS SHARK STORY.

ACROSS HOW OF TROOPER.

The R. I. M. S. *Dufferin* arrived in Bombay
on Saturday. She sailed Aden at about 9 A.M.
on the 21st and at 1.30 P.M. the same day, the
officer of the watch was surprised to receive a
report from one of the native seamen that an
enormous fish was stuck hard and fast across
the ship's bow. News such as this quickly
spreads on board ship and in a very short time
the fore-castle head was crowded with Marine
and Military Officers. Imagine their surprise
on looking over the bows to see a huge Tiger
Shark right across the stem just below the water
line, held in place by the pressure of the water,
and the fact that the stem post had penetrated
the flesh about a foot.

Before giving any particulars of subsequent
events, it would be as well to state the dimen-
sions of the fish. The ship had struck it just
behind its fore fins, as it was crossing the bow
from starboard to port. The pressure of the
water against the ship's bow (the vessel was
steaming about 14 knots) had bent the fish
round the stem in such a manner that its mouth
was plumb with the port hawsepole, and the
tail considerably abaft the starboard one. The
length of the fish is estimated at least 28 to 30
feet, the girth round the middle approximately
10 to 12 feet, between the two tips of the tail
about 4 to 5 feet and the weight about 4 tons.

Of course endeavours were made to
secure such a prize for the sake of obtain-
ing photos and more accurate measure-
ments. But this was proved to be no
easy task, as owing to the speed of the ship,
all attempts to pass a bowline over the monster
were fruitless, and to have eased the engines
would mean the fish falling clear of the bows.
Spears and hooks were tried in turn without
success, but at last by slightly reducing speed
a wire hawser was successfully passed under
the shark's middle, but alas as soon as the
weight of the fish was taken in the slightest
degree it commenced to slowly slip round the
bow. Speed was quickly increased which had
the effect of keeping the shark where it was, but
at the same time proved fatal as the wire slipped
to the fish's tail and finally over it. By this time
the fish had been across the ship's bow about 2
hours and the stem post had cut its way into
the fish about 2 feet. As all attempts to get
the fish on board had proved unsuccessful and too
much time had been wasted, the vessel stopped,
and the huge shark sank slowly out of sight.

It is surmised as already stated that the ship
struck the fish as it was swimming across the
bow, but others are in favour of the opinion
that the shark was either asleep or basking on
the surface of the water, in either case all seem
unmistakable that the poor beast had a very rude
awakening. All present at the time, however,
are quite agreed that the animal was dead some
time before it sank out of sight, probably it was
drowned owing to its mouth being open, or the
shock broke its back.

TREASURE IN A SLOM.

LIVED ON CHARITY AND DIED WEALTHY.

Complete details are now to hand regarding
the extraordinary circumstances, by which
Guy's Hospital, London, and the Royal Berke
Hospital at Reading are to receive a splendid
financial benefit as the result of bequests made
by an elderly English maiden lady, who recently
died in a Paris slum.

The benefactress, who was 81 years of age,
was named Oliver. She was a member of a
much-esteemed Reading family who were
well-known members of the Broad-st. Con-
gregational Church at Reading between 70
and 80 years ago. They were not wealthy, but
were considered pretty well-to-do.

70 YEARS AGO.
It appears that Miss Oliver was about 10
years of age when she attended the opening
celebration of the Royal Berke Hospital. She
had a distinguished scholastic career, becoming
proficient in several languages as well as
accomplished in music. These talents she so
usefully employed that she amassed a small
fortune of her own.

After many years of travel, having passed
the age of 50, she settled down to what was
practically the life of a hermit in a lowly quarter
in Paris. She received no calls and paid none
and the few people who ran across her
occasionally by chance gained the impression
that the old lady was extremely poor—a belief
which was strengthened by the fact that offers
of help, both in money and food, were accepted.

She was also the recipient of clothing from a
few ladies who heard of her "distress," but
subsequent to her death and during a search
of her lodgings, money in very large sums was
found, together with valuable securities and a
will properly and distinctly drawn up showing
how she wished to distribute her money.

As previously stated in the *Morning Leader*,
the favoured institutions are Guy's, London,
and the Royal Berke Hospital.

CLEARLY STATED.
Gold watches and brooches and other arti-
cles of jewelry were clearly set out and clear
mention made in each case as to its disposal.

These valuables, together with the docu-
ments, are now in London, in possession of
the solicitors who have the matter in hand.

It is estimated that Guy's will benefit to the
extent of fully £2,500, and the Royal Berke
Hospital to about £300 less.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,
— ROOMS 2 AND 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 125.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

TSIN TI G
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries.
When a thing ought to be done the modern
spirit moves us to keep working away at it
until it is done. In the face of this idea the
"impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will,
there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver
oil of its sickening taste and smell and then
combine it with two or three other ingredients
we should possess the best remedy in the world
for certain diseases that are now practically
incurable." So said a famous English physi-
cian twenty-five years ago. "But" will never
be done," he added. "You can no more turn
cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine,
than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird
of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

"WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION"
the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is
palatable as honey and contains all the
nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod
Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers,
combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild
Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad
peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detected, and
it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished
for. "Use it freely and confidently for Anemia,
Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuri-
ties, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles,"
Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London,
M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B.,
Toronto University, Consulting Physician to
Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto
General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased
to state that the results from using Wampole's
Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been
uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me
as being prepared according to correct scien-
tific principles." It increases the appetite and
influences the digestion of food; it is delicious
to take, will not disappoint you and is effective
from the first dose. "It represents the dawn
of progress." At chemists everywhere.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous
customers and the public in general
that we have been appointed Agent
for the "OREME SIMON" and
all Simon's Produces for Toilet
Requisites, Perfumery, Powder,
Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910.

A. TOO STABLE.
LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED
SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.

Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also under-
taken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners'
instructions.

PRICES:
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,
\$2 per animal.

At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.

A. TOO STABLE.
Leighton Hill Road.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.

OSMAN &
CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS

& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully
executed.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 6th May, 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yak

" Roast—Shlu

" Breast—Ngau Lan

" Soup, Tong Yak

" Steak—Ngau Yak Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lan

" Sausages—Ngau Yak Ching

Bullock's Brains—Know, per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tan

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Kook

" Kidneys—Ngau Yik

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

Galves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-
tau-kook

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwai

" Leg—Yeung Poi

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

Pigs' Chiddings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Kook

" Feet—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tan

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yik

" Liver—Chi Koo

Forch, Chop—Chi Pal Kwai

" Corned—Ham Chu Yak

" Leg—Chi Pal

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yan

Shays' Head and Feet—Yeung Tan

" Kook

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yik

" Liver—Yeung Con

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai

Suet Beal—Sang Ngau Yan

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yan

Veal—Ngau Chai Yak

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yak Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

Capon, Large, Small—Siu Kai

Ducks—Ap

Doves—Pan Kan

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan

Fowls, Canton—Kai

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai

Geese—Ngo

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye

" Ngo

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hare—Tu Chai

Partridge—Chi Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip

" Holow—Holow Pak Kip

Quail—Um Chai

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Salpe—Sa Chai

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen—Na

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sol Ap

Teal, Shanghai, Sol Ap

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sol

Ap

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Biu Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Garp—Li Yu

Gardak—Chik Yu

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED
WATERS.

THIS SEASON'S PRICES

Soda Water	..... 50 Cents
Soda Water (Bottle)	..... 60 "
Potash, Selzer & B. P. Soda	..... 60 "
Lemonade	..... 65 "
Tonic Water	..... 75 "
Lithia Water	..... 75 "
Ginger Ale	..... 75 "
Sarsaparilla	..... 75 "
Orange Champagne	..... 75 "
Lemon Squash	..... 75 "
Raspberryade	..... 75 "

SPECIALITIES

Stone Ginger Beer	..... 85 Cents
Dry Ginger Ale	..... Pints 5; Split 6
Lime Fruit Cham-	..... Pints 5; Split 6

Bottles will be charged for at the Rate of \$1.00 per dozen, not credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

A communication intended for publication in the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee Street, Hongkong, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not be responsible for any loss of letters, or for any contribution.

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The postage on the weekly issue is of any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies: Daily, 10 cents; Weekly, 20 cents; five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On May 1, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of A. Goldman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On April 30th, 1910, at Breckenridge, James Easthope, eldest son of James Needham, of the Church, Cardiff, to Nellie Elizabeth, third daughter of Osborne Middleton, late of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On May 1, 1910, at Shanghai, Violet Evelyn, only daughter of James Gibson, Chinlang, aged 4 years 8 months.

On May 2, at Shanghai, August Ludwig Neuberg, aged 65 years.

On April 29, 1910, at Cork, Pierce Harris Purcell, of Shanghai, in his eighty-third year.

On May 2, 1910, at Shanghai, Camilla Lopes, aged six years and seven months, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lopes.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

"REGUMQUE TURNES"

Our Empire has sustained a disaster as calamitous as the loss of a battle. At an hour when men's eyes were all turned to him in hope, when amid the fierce strife of selfish politicians and angry partisans, moderate Englishmen and moderate, sensible men of every race that is British looked to him to again act in the noblest part he played in life, that of his popular and greatest title, the Peacemaker, the seventh Edward has been called to lay down his earthly crown, his sceptre, and his royal robe, and with those words unsaid which might yet have saved his people, he now rests. Our first thought is one of poignant grief for ourselves and the Empire he leaves so bereaved with a sense of the irreparable loss it has suffered. Perhaps he in his place

may look pityingly on us, who make so much of so little, who are wrangling over words, and are too often capable of throwing away the priceless inheritance of centuries to gain temporary gratification of our vanity or our passion. The calm far-seeing brain now works no longer; the gentle, taciturn tongue which could soothe, instruct, and on occasion distil vitriolic scorn on baseness, will never be heard again in the service of the Nation's peace. When Pitt was dying, his last intelligible words were, "My country, how I leave my country!" How our great Edward whom we so trusted has left us we shall soon know. He, by far the best and most beloved of all the constitutional Kings of England and of all her Sovereigns save his Mother, Victoria the Good, was only sixty-eight and a half years old and reigned only nine. Trained from his boyhood in kingship there was no diplomat who equalled him in knowledge and skill; no Chief of Department who could have excelled him in his grasp of detail and administrative ability. His capacious mind was extraordinarily retentive, and he constantly rectified, from memory, errors as to matter of fact made by his Ministers. All through the long years when as Prince of Wales he was the first of Queen Victoria's subjects, he observed, he watched, he noted, he studied, and when needed he acted. His activity in every kind of usefulness on behalf of the working people was continued and successful. It was he who in conjunction with Montague Williams led the crusade against the death-dens of the slum landlords, and his work as a member of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor was invaluable, for it was all his own, thorough, conscientious and vigorous. It was not his fault that Britain is in any way backward in the industrial application of chemistry, which is so great a source of wealth to our neighbours the Germans, for our then Prince of Wales studied the subject at Edinburgh under his father's great friend, Professor, afterwards Lord, Playfair, and all his life took the deepest interest in its development in Great Britain. He must have only just finished his University career when, as Lord Renfrew, with the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, as his guide, he visited the United States and Canada. His thorough enjoyment of this trip was often mentioned by him in after life, and he numbered many Americans among his friends. No one University may claim the sole honour of being his "Alma Mater." Christ Church Oxford and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he studied under Dr. Whewell, both had a share in moulding his taste and increasing his knowledge. The love we still feel for our beautiful Queen was born when she came from Denmark to be his bride in 1863. She conquered every heart in Britain, and as we said at the time, made "Dances of us all." The month of December, 1871, will be remembered as the first of the three great griefs which the Nation's heart will ever associate with him. His deadly fatal illness, from typhoid fever was averted, under Heaven, by the ceaseless care and skill of Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull and Sir James Paget, and the whole Empire resounded and re-echoed with rejoicing when after many and cruelly anxious weeks the bells rang from St. Paul's Cathedral to summon loyal London to give thanks to the Omnipotent for withdrawing the Death Angel from our Prince, Again, and Arzrael winged cast a shadow over that valued life, and the hearts of many millions—On the 24th June, 1902, all men expected that Edward, seventh of the name, should take his seat in the chair of St. Edward the Confessor at Westminster, and be crowned and anointed king at the hands of the Primate of England. This solemn ceremony had to be postponed suddenly, for the dreaded disease perityphilitis had struck down our king, and again the Empire knew the anxieties, fears and hopes, and at last the joy of 1871. The Coronation, celebrated with unparalleled splendour, is still in all men's minds. There is no part of the Empire which will not feel the blow which has fallen on us now without warning. India, which he visited in 1875, Egypt where he spent a long vacation in 1889, Ireland where old wrongs and new grievances were forgotten in welcoming him to her hospitality in 1885, Scotland who has known him and loved him since he was a wee laddie in kilts, England where a hundred thousand dear and affecting memories are awakened at his name, are today plunged in grief at a personal and we fear irreparable loss. The great fraternity of Freemasons lose a brother, and Past Grand Master most deeply honoured and loved. The Middle Temple will not forget—what smoker will?—how when Prince of Wales he set the good example of smoking in his hall, by lighting up on Grand Night. The Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund was founded by him, and which hospital in London does not owe him thanks? Researchers into "cancer" and sufferers from that dread disease will never forget him. Countless are the good deeds which will live after him. Beside the fierce light which beats upon a Throne, and round it, there are

shadows. If a Prince of Wales may once have stood for a time among them, let censorious tongues be silent. "He has gone, has taken his wages." We wonder if now mourning beside the bier of our King the Peacemaker, the greedy factious politicians who would rend Old England in pieces and dismember her Empire can not pause and repent; if it be not too late to do as he would have had them do; if Edward dead may still wield the influence for Peace of Edward living—We wonder.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BANGKOK has been proclaimed an infected port.

OWING to the death of the King the "Empire" Cinematograph has been closed until further notice.

LORD Gladstone, Governor-General of South Africa, and Lady Gladstone, sailed for South Africa on April 30.

MR. H. L. DENNY will act as Crown Solicitor during the absence on leave of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley or until further notice, with effect from the 6th inst.

MR. Henry Keswick has been appointed a member of the Executive Council, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir C. P. Cluett, Kt., C.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from the 6th inst.

THE Government desires to remove Viceroy Yuan Shu-hsi in Canton and transfer Vice-roy Chang Jao-chun back to his former post of Liang Kwang. Ex-Viceroy Tuan Fang will be re-appointed to Nanking.

THE fire brigade was called out shortly after 1 p.m. today to Conduit Road, near Sir Paul Chater's house. It turned out to be a false alarm. Rather rough on our fire-fighters who had to do the journey up in their heavy uniform and helmets under a broiling hot sun.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Henry Keswick to be a member of the Legislative Council, vice Mr. W. J. Gresson resigned, with effect from the 6th inst.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1899.

THE "Jiji Shimpo" states that Russo-Japanese relations are steadily growing closer. Mr. Kato's neutralization proposal inter alia testified incidentally to the unity of Russo-Japanese interests. The Journal believes that the "Post bellum" episode between the two countries will shortly receive further consolidation. It refers to the friendly reception that the latest issue of Japanese bonds has met with in Paris.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1910, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$ 3,711,750	\$4,000,000	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 1,908,971	13,000,000	
National Bank of China, Limited, 37,618	Nil.	
Total, \$5,358,345	17,000,000	

MR. Frederick Ellis writes in his weekly rubber share circular:—After a period of general weakness, coupled with a further severe drop in prices of all stocks the rubber market closes firm and signs of activity are apparent. Most of the sterling stocks suffered vast depreciations during the early part of the week, but have recovered considerably during the past few days, with a further upward tendency. Singapore rates are more or less unchanged, but a firmer feeling prevails. Pam Hard Fine Rubber fluctuated a good deal during the week, having dropped from 1/4 down to 10/6, but has since recovered and latest advice to hand gives the price per lb. at 10/8.

CHINA IN PARLIAMENT.

London, April 30.
In reply to Mr. John Redmond, Sir Edward Grey admitted that he had made representations to China on the subject of Sir Robert Bredon's appointment to the Customs Board (shuiwuchu).

In answer to a question put by the Earl of Stanhope in the House of Lords the Earl of Grey stated that the Government had been prepared to take an active part in the Canechou Aigun Railway scheme, because British contractors were interested in it; but the spirit rather than the letter of the Anglo-Russian Agreement forbade participation. It was, however, altogether a misapprehension to assert that by its attitude the British Government was running counter to the British and American interests involved.—N. G. D. News.

LICENSING BOARD.

ANOTHER ELECTION.

It is notified that an election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board vice Mr. Caddick resigned will take place at the Land Office, Supreme Court Building, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, 1910, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. The only persons eligible to vote at the election are the Justices of the Peace. The election will be conducted in accordance with the rules published in the Government Gazette dated 7th January, 1910. Voting will commence at 11 a.m. and continue until 1 p.m. when the ballot box will be closed.

DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

THE NATION IN MOURNING.

HONGKONG SHARES THE NATIONAL GRIEF.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Long before the Supreme Court rose this morning out of respect for the death of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, the news had become known throughout the Banks, the mercantile houses and shipping firms in the Colony that Edward the Peacemaker had passed away. It is difficult to realize the poignancy of the grief that has seized this loyal community upon the fact becoming known that the King had died. Fate could hardly have timed the blow with a more malign and perverse ingenuity. It is, indeed, most difficult to put into exact terms the full extent of the loss caused by this calamitous event. There is no exaggeration in saying that the entire community is plunged in grief and realises, with calm resignation, the sense of loss that has befallen each individual member of His Majesty's family of a million subjects on the island. As was written of the nation when it was threatened with the death of the King just before the Coronation in 1902, it can be said with equal truth to-day that the weight of the almost ironic blow with which it has pleased Providence to afflict the dynasty and the country—the disappointment of so many hopes, the rough interruption of so many thoughts—has killed for the hour the disposition to criticism, which is part of the national character, and the appreciation of the King is more kindly, and there are probably more accurate, when a retrospective view is taken of his worth to his country and his people. The new and juster tendency to remember the good side of Edward VII. of a King, that is, who as he said of himself shortly after his accession, "if he could not be his mother, yet would play the game rightly," the career of his late Majesty since that memorable utterance has been that he has acted the part to the very end in the true sense of a constitutional monarch; and that means a good deal in the way of judgment and of self-suppression. It means that he was willingly, constantly, every day, to perform that hardest of all mental tasks, to take advice which he might not take from inferiors because they have a right to advise.

The King was in the 59th year of his age at the time of his death. He was born at Buckingham Palace on 9th November, 1864, and succeeded to the Throne on 22nd January, 1901. On the 10th March, 1883, he was married to Princess Alexandra of Denmark; her brother George being afterwards placed on the throne of Greece.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
As we were going to press the following message reached us from the Colonial Secretary:—The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies at 4.30 p.m. to-day via Singapore:—

"Profoundly regret to inform you His Majesty the King passed away at 11.45 today."

"ANDERSON."

COUNCIL MEETING SUMMONED.

A meeting of the Legislative and Executive Councils has been summoned for Monday at 2.30 p.m.

The following Government Gazette Extraordinary, in English and Chinese, was issued late this afternoon:—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT."

"No. 135.—With deepest grief the Officer Administering the Government has to announce that His Majesty the King passed away at 11.45 a.m. on the 6th instant. His Excellency requests that the inhabitants of the Colony will wear mourning for a time to be specified in a future Gazette."

"A. M. THOMSON,"

"Colonial Secretary."

"7th May, 1910."

The warships in harbour and the vessels of the mercantile marine half-masted their flags before noon, and after the luncheon hour were received an official communication from the Colonial Secretary intimating that the flag at Government House had been lowered to half-mast. Similarly, the flags at all the Consulates were flown at half-mast this afternoon.

THE COURT'S SYMPATHY.

While the proceedings were going on at the Bankruptcy Court this morning, Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, suddenly ordered the business of the Court to be suspended and made the following announcement:—

"Mr. Official Receiver—I have received with the greatest possible regret the news that His Majesty the King has passed away. I need scarcely say that the Court will be immediately adjourned and I will take the opportunity on Monday in the presence of all the members of the profession and the officials of the Court to express our profound sense of the great loss sustained."

CHILDREN OF KING AND OFFSPRING

1—GEORGE FREDERICK, Duke of Cornwall and York (successor), born January 3, 1895; married July 6, 1895, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

OFFSPRING:

EDWARD ALBERT—Born June 23, 1891.

ALBERT FREDERICK—Born December 14, 1895.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRA—Born April 25, 1897.

HENRY WILLIAM—Born March 31, 1900.

11—PRINCESS LOUISE—Born February 20, 1897; married July 27, 1899, to Duke of Fife.

OFFSPRING:

ALEXANDRA VICTORIA—Born May 17, 1891.

MAUD ALEXANDRA—Born April 5, 1893.

111—PRINCESS VICTORIA ALEXANDRA—Born July 6, 1895.

IV—PRINCESS MAUD CHARLOTTE—Born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karl of Denmark.

V—ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence, the first son of King Edward—Born January 8, 1864; died January 14, 1897.

English primogeniture takes no account of the Salic law, barring female succession, so in his son George, who succeeds him, and George's three sons and daughter, the Duchess of Fife and her children, the Princess Victoria and the Princess Maud, married to Prince Karl of Denmark, King Edward's death would leave the line of succession well sustained in his own immediate family. His mother, the late Queen Victoria, was the last of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on the English throne, as Edward VII. was the first of the Saxe-Coburg line to succeed her.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN KING'S LIFE.

BORN at Buckingham Palace November 9, 1864.

CREATED Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by Patent under the Great Seal, December 4, 1841.

APPOINTED Colonel of Army, November 1891.

ENTERED Christ Church College, Oxford, 1889.

VISITED Canada and United States under his title of Baron Renfrew, 1866.

TOURED Germany, Italy, Syria and Egypt 1882.

PROMOTED General, November, 1861.

TOOK SEAT in Privy Council and House of Lords, 1861.

MARRIED at Windsor, Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863.

RENOUNCED succession to throne of Saxe-Coburg in favour of younger brothers, 1863.

TOURED Denmark, Sweden and Russia, 1864.

VISITED Egypt and Suez Canal, 1860.

ATTACK of typhoid fever brought him near to death 1871.

ELECTED Grand Master of Freemasons of England, 1874.

MADE Field Marshal of Army, May, 1875.

MADE grand tour of India, 1875-76.

TOURED Ireland, 1885.

WON THE DERBY with Persimmon, 1896.

APPOINTED Grand Master and Principal Knight of Grand Cross of the Bath, June 27, 1897.

REPRESENTED the Queen in Naval Review "Diamond Jubilee," June, 1897.

FELL and fractured kneecap, July, 1898.

FIRIB at Brussels Railway Station by crash train named Spido, April 4, 1900.

SUCCESSOR to the Throne, January 23, 1901.

EDWARD VII'S POWER AND POPULARITY.

The death of the King naturally suggests some reflections on the particular capacity which he has shown as a ruler. These are utilitarian days, and even monarchy is expected to show a profit every quarter. Tried by any such test, His Majesty would come out triumphantly; indeed, it may be doubted whether any monarch in the history of the world was ever more firmly seated on his throne than Edward VII.

In every class and rank there is the same feeling of gratitude to him as a true patriot, of pride in his versatility and tact—qualities for which Englishmen are not usually noted and of real personal affection. This last, curiously enough, is to be found among people who have not the smallest personal knowledge of their Sovereign. "Yet they love him as one loves an historical character—Edward I, perhaps, or the noble Falkland, in imagination."

THE WORKING MAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Belloc Lowndes once wrote:—I can tell a story which throws a vivid light upon our King's popularity with the working classes. A well-known writer found himself one day, when on the top of an omnibus, learning a few things from the driver. The man expressed his admiration for the King, and his belief that the Sovereign kept the country from reckless wars, in the strongest language, and then unfolded to his passenger a notable scheme. This was nothing less than a public subscription among the working men of a shilling a head for the King's benefit.

"I don't believe he has ever had enough of the brass," explained the driver. "His mother, she kept him short, that's how it was. Me and my mother, we've been thinking how it would be if we had a whip round for him, in a manner of speaking. I'd be glad to lend him a bob myself. I know, and it would come to something too, a bob apiece from all us working chaps in the country."

SPOKEN FROM THE HEART.

It was said with such absolute sincerity and artlessness, and the man so obviously represented in the matter the feelings of numbers of other working men, that my sophisticated friend was deeply impressed. Quick as thought he had turned ten million shillings into pounds sterling, and then there came to him the absurd recollection of Dizzy and the Turnerelli wreath. But there seemed nothing absurd about such a colossal workers' subscription as was contemplated by this unlettered omnibus-driver; and incidentally he noted the natural delicacy of the man in calling it a loan while really meaning it to be a gift.

That "dear old" "Trade Union" Congress who declared that the King was "about the only statesman in the country found his words cheered to the echo. The King has made many realize the value of monarchy as an institution, when it is administered by a

man of real intelligence, observation, knowledge of the world, instinctive sympathy, and enlightened patriotism.

The King had an extraordinary knowledge of the hopes and fears, the virtues and failings, of the great English middle-class, whose confidence he had gained so completely that he was actually, if you think of things and not mere words, far more of an autocrat than his Imperial nephew in St. Petersburg. When any official personage did anything sensible, it was immediately put down—rightly or wrongly—to the King's initiative—for example, the institution of the Committee of Three on the Adolf Beck case.

A NEW POWER.

The most remarkable thing about his Majesty's position among his own people, and will more the estimation in which he was held on the Continent and in America, is that it is almost entirely the growth of the past eight or nine years. One does not mean, of course, his popularity, but the discovery of his material.

We have only to cast our minds back to those dark days in January, 1901, when Queen Victoria died, full of years and honour, and her son ascended the throne. Something was known about him, of course, but practically nothing that could turn him into the answer to the question whether he would worthily bear the new and strange responsibilities which had fallen on his shoulders. As Prince of Wales he had fulfilled the merely ceremonial duties, both of the Heir Apparent, and in later years, of the Crown itself, with amiability. His love of sport and amusement generally had done him no harm with the bulk of the population.

One quality which might have given to the discerning an indication of his future statesmanship was the tact which he had displayed on many conspicuous occasions, sometimes to redress the consequences of some act on the Sovereign's which was not characterised by her usual judicious prudence. He was also acknowledged to have a particularly charming and gracious manner, quick sympathies, and a vivid interest in current events.

UNPROMISING SIGNS.

But as regards his qualifications for exercising that constant watchfulness over public affairs which earned for his mother the title of England's Permanent Foreign Minister, the dead monarch was almost like a sealed book, indeed, the little that was known was not particularly hopeful.

To begin with, there was the fact that for a generation and more he had been excluded by Queen Victoria even from viewing the complex workings of the great Government machine. Probably the least important Cabinet Minister knew more of the course on which the ship of state was being steered than did the then Prince of Wales. He had travelled a great deal, in the way that royalty does travel, and he had to a great extent succeeded in overcoming the defects, or rather the excesses of his early education.

SPLENDID REALITIES.

Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that Mr. Gladstone, a born optimist who never made any secret of the high opinion he entertained of the then Heir Apparent, were still living, he would be astonished at the place which the King had held in the world's esteem, at the victories which he had won in the bloodless fields of international confidence and goodwill.

A generation ago all the credit for the work which the King had done for the cause of peace would have been given to the "Prime Minister for the time being—Gladstone or Disraeli. It would have been said that the great statesman was fortunate in having an apt pupil on the throne. But now no one dreams of saying to the Prime Minister, "Thine be the praise!" Rather, it is the statesman who is nowadays the monarch's pupil.

THE RICE CASE.

JUDGMENT ON THE QUESTION OF COSTS.

At the Supreme Court this morning, Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, delivered judgment with regard to the question of costs in the case in which the Hang Shing firm, rice-dealers, sued Messrs. W. R. Loxley and Company to recover the sum of \$1,274.57 for certain shipments of rice consigned to South Africa to the order of the defendants and of which the latter failed to take delivery. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the plaintiff firm and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., with whom was Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, represented the defendants.

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship said that the costs should follow the event in that case and he therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs in respect of the costs of the action and for the defendants on the counter-claim, except the costs of those issues on which the plaintiffs succeeded, such costs to be paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Potter asked that the money paid into Court be paid out to them.

Mr. Slade opposed the application. Once the money was paid out they could never recover it back. The plaintiffs could not get the money until the question of set-off was settled. The money was part of the \$2,000.

Mr. Potter contended that the \$800 was an admitted debt and had nothing to do with the question of costs. They were entitled to it as of right. There was still the sum of \$1,400 left over and above the amount.

Further discussion was deferred till Monday.

TYFHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory to-day:—

Manila, May 7th, 1910, a.m.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

RUBBER TOPICS.

So the first slump in rubber stocks with regard to local speculators has come and gone. As a result of the "bear" tendency in the course of the past week, several crude conjectures were formed and it will be interesting to watch the final result of an unprecedented boom. Whether the same dire disaster will overtake the people in this instance as characterized the famous South Sea Bubble few would venture to predict but many prophesy that the crash is bound to come, and what is more, it not after oil, either, while it has even been said that many chickens will come home to roost before this rubber business is over. At all events, the slump has cast a gloom over some circles. Personally, I would not like to see any fellow-chickens—those with their gambling instinct highly developed—go on the water-wagon; "and so say all of us."

STATUE SQUARE.

Besides talk of the delightful weather which has favoured the Colony during the past week, the only other exhilarating topic at the dinner-table, was provided by Mr. Murray Stewart's evident determination to move the gods in the matter of Statue Square. Mr. Stewart has given notice to the Government that he will ask a number of pertinent questions at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The questions can hardly be said to have come in the nature of a bolt from the blue, on the powers that be. They were certainly expected by many—and the Government's replies to the questions will in the meantime be awaited with interest.

THE OUTLOOK.

The recent departure of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard puts me into a reminiscent mood. Since his arrival on these shores three years ago, His Excellency has consistently maintained a hopeful outlook of the future. By his remarkable fortitude in face of a gloomy present and problematic future, he filled the people with inspiring hope of better times when to have thought otherwise would have been ruinous. And what is the result? It is agreed on all sides that an era of prosperity has once again dawned and the Colony is gradually winning back its pristine glory. Manila has lately been cowering itself in awe about its eventually becoming the gateway of the Orient. Of course, Americans have to do those things but Hongkong can easily "stand pat" and I shall not at all be surprised if after the predicted period has elapsed, Manila discovers to her cost that she has after all been "bested" by Hongkong.

A CHINESEMAN'S "BLEND."

The following paragraph may prove of interest to readers.—Mr. Edmund Forbes, in a paper on the Siam-Malay Peninsula, quotes a suggestive extract from a Blue-book which throws a lurid light on the liquor traffic of the Peninsula, and incidentally explains how whisky can be bought in Hongkong for 4s. 6d. a dozen. In a case of adulteration recently heard in her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Bangkok, the medical adviser proved the existence of certain drugs, very deleterious to health in the spirit retained at a certain shop. The Chinese defendant admitted having added something to his liquor which, he stated, was much improved thereby. Asked how he came to use this particular compound, he explained, it was some "medicine" which he used by him for a bad leg, and not being able to use it all he had put the balance in his spirit jar. He added there was a particular demand among his customers for this "blend."

ALL ABOUT MILLINERY.

The question of mammoth hats for women is still engaging the earnest attention of bewildered male critics. And well, may it do so when the reader is informed that some of the gigantic creations which have seen the light of day have measured no less than two yards and a half in circumference! "Oh, dear me what next?" One West End milliner was exhibiting in her showrooms the other day only two types. The mammoth hat was one, and the other was the turban in various shapes, among them the Spanish torreador, the Nabob, and the Sultan, all closely fitting, very fascinatingly made in straw with feather and flower trimmings. In the opinion of the designers of these hats, however, there is no hope for the turban against the all-conquering hat of gigantic dimensions. The milliner placed upon a mannequin's head a hat composed of black Chantilly lace, draped over a light wire frame, with nodding black plumes reared on high and a bow of windmill sails of black tulle at the back. It measured two yards and a half in circumference and had a high crown. When it was on the head its wearer's right eye was quite obliterated and only the tip of her nose was visible. The other eye had to do duty under difficulties, for the hat-brim, flapped up and down as she walked, and only when the tilt went upwards was a fleeting glimpse obtainable of her surroundings. The mannequin's appearance was decidedly top-heavy, for she wore a clinging, and narrow costume. "One chance remains for the turban. It may be worn in the new and very brilliant shades, such as colour de rose and the dazzling blue called nourrice. Few women would be daring enough to put on a blaring blue hat of over two yards circumference. A delicate shell pink shot with dull gold and trimmed with a couple of great rosebuds is as bright a colour as the milliners so far recommend with the mammoth hat. Not only are the brims of the large hats immense, but the crowns of the majority are as ending to an alarming height.

CASUAL CRITIC.

On the 2nd inst, the members of the Block Exchange at Shanghai, presented Mr. H. J. Andersen with a silver salver in memory of his silver wedding which Mr. Andersen was keeping that day. The presentation was made by Mr. G. Hutton Potts, who on behalf of the members wished Mr. Andersen all congratulations.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

LIABILITIES \$510,000 OF ASSETS \$1,716.

The Bankruptcy Court sat this morning with Hon. Mr. W. Ross-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, presiding.

Re Isaac Kong, Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the petitioning creditor and said he had been in communication with Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon and they were agreed to the suggestion that the petition should be adjourned to the next Bankruptcy Court after next week. The application was granted.

Re Chan Ut Chiu, Mr. Fletcher (Official Receiver) said that he has an application on his part to refuse petitioner's application for a Receiving Order. Petitioner was the former proprietor to Messrs. S. J. David and Company and filed his petition in bankruptcy in November, 1906. Since then he took no further steps. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon had been in communication with debtor but had received no reply. Debtor's liabilities amounted to \$550,000 and his assets were \$1,716. Debtor's application was refused.

Re the Shi Cheong firm. This was an application for the public examination of one of the partners in the firm and adjudication for an order of bankruptcy. Petitioner stated that he had been in the watchmaking business for 22 years. A firm started two years ago with a capital of \$1,500 and a deposit of \$1,500. There were four partners, including himself, in the firm. The other partners retired last year. They did not withdraw the deposit, as it did not belong to them but to some friends. They left their capital in the business and went to the country just before his bankruptcy, one of the partners taking away the partnership book with him.

The Official Receiver—put it to you, that there was no partnership.

Debtor—There was a partnership. Proceeding, debtor stated that some time ago he borrowed money from a friend but he did not inform the latter that he was bankrupt. He had said that his assets were \$4,170 and his debt \$7,108 because he had intended to consult some friends and settle his affairs. He owed some money to a man named Lam Cheung and the latter some time ago demanded payment but debtor said he could not pay him.

The Official Receiver—Therefore you knew you were insolvent at the end of last year?

Debtor—No. Was the statement taken down by the Official Receiver that you had no money true?

Debtor—It is true.

The examination was closed and an adjudication for an order of bankruptcy granted.

Re C. L. W. Seeger. Debtor stated that he was the proprietor of the German Tavern. He had been a marine engineer by profession for 12 years. He took up a publican's business because he was married and wished to live at home. He had no capital when he commenced business but Messrs. Melchers and Company advanced him some money which enabled him to live and sell, water and wines in the harbour. Messrs. Melchers and Company advanced him \$4,000 at the start and later on advanced him a further \$800 for licences. Subsequently more money was advanced him and now he was indebted to the creditors in the sum of \$12,000, which he had to file his petition in bankruptcy. The business failed to pay from the very outset.

The Official Receiver said debtor had given him every assistance to recover his book debts and there was no reason why he should be detained in the Colony. There was a chance of his going home in Germany as second engineer on a ship and a publican's life was not natural to him. He had been able to collect \$2,800 by selling the tavern. The only debt of any size was the debt due to Melchers and Company.

The examination was closed and debtor adjudged bankrupt. He was also granted leave to leave the Colony.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

GOVERNMENT BRICK FACTORY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th May. The monthly output of the Canton Government Brick Factory is about 320,000 bricks on an average. For several months past there has been very little demand for the factory's products, and it has now on hand a large stock of about 1,800,000 bricks unsold. The factory has temporarily ceased operations pending a demand for its output.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY. The Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking has given instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, Judge and the Faotai for the Development of Native Industries to be present at the forthcoming meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company which is to be held on the 9th instant to superintend the casting of votes for the election of a suitable official as president of the Company.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS. On the 10th instant, H.E. Viceroy Yau will personally preside at the Annual Criminal Sessions to try a number of prisoners.

THE MACAO QUESTION. Recently, the Chinese residing at Manila and the local Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights forwarded joint petitions to the Peking authorities asking them again to use their best efforts to urge the Portuguese to remove the buoy which was laid by them in the vicinity of Chia Shau in a position alleged to be within Chinese territorial waters.

BOARD OF REORGANISATION. The Canton Shin Hou Kuek Department (Board of Reorganisation) will be abolished on the 1st day of the 4th moon and all the work connected with the department will henceforth be placed under the control of the Provincial Treasurer.

A WILD COCON SILK SPINNING MILL is to be founded at Antung and a Government expert has arrived there in connection with the matter.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 6th inst.:

Our local market continued dull and prices have undergone very little change.

Rubbers.—The week opened very dull with considerable depression in London which reflected itself on all markets. As we close, however, London comes much stronger and a rise of 8d. per lb. in Fine Hard Para is cabled, present price being 11/2 per lb.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been ruling weak and are offering at \$960. The price in London is unaltered, viz. £110/-.

Marine Insurances.—Cautions are required for \$124 but no business has taken place to date. Unions have weakened and have been sold in small lots at \$840 with more shares offering. North China are probably obtainable at \$115, and Yangtze at \$110.

Fire Insurances.—China Fire has further improved and sales at \$113 have been effected. Hongkong Fire is strong at \$124.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at \$30. Indo China are firmer again with buyers at \$71. According to telegraphic advice the price at home has risen 10/-, viz. 41/5/- for the preference and 35/- for the ordinary.

China Manilla are dull at \$84. Douglas Steamships have been taken off the market at \$33 and \$34, closing with probable sellers at the lower rate. Star Lines have not been dealt in and remain at \$16 for the old and \$24 for the new with small sellers. Shell Transports have been very steady during the week and sales at 9/- have again taken place.

Refineries.—China Sugars have strengthened to \$178, at which price a fair business has been transacted. Luxums are still obtainable at \$28.

Mining.—Rauha have found buyers at \$84, but are offering. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. are quoted in the north at \$18.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are weaker with sellers at \$60. Shanghai Docks have receded to \$12.76. Kowloon Wharves are offering at \$38, after sales at \$57 and \$71. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are 1/- lower, buyers only offering \$12 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$103 but close with sellers at this price. Humphreys are in demand at \$71. Hongkong Hotels have changed hands to a small extent at \$57. The new shares are unchanged at \$31. Shaohai Lands remain at \$11. Kowloon Lands can be placed at 1/-.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are weak with sellers at \$41. Bows, as advised by wire, are offering at \$11.35. Other Northern Mills according to mail advices are as follows:—

—Lau Kung Mow—\$12.75, International—\$13.60 and Soy Chee—\$11.25.

Macellaneous.—Green Islands have been dealt in to a large extent and are still obtainable at \$78. Cotton Providents are in demand but there are no shares offering under \$9.

Hongkong Electric can be booked at \$21. China Lights have again been booked at \$21. Watsons have changed hands at \$61. Hongkong Ropes are steady at \$114, after small sales. Dairy Farms are strongly held and good demand exists for these shares. New Peak Trams were sold at \$160. China Borooses are offering at \$14. Langkats are obtainable at \$11.45 and Symatras at \$13.30.

Rubbers.—Anglo Malaya, after dropping to 15/-, have now recovered to 31/- at which they close firm. Allagars have improved to 7/- and Castelfields to 10/-.

Catey Uniteds have strengthened to 132/- prem. Damansaras are a firm market at 10/- and Golcondas at 135/-.

Eastern Internationals during the week have been sold at 10/- prem. but towards the close have risen to 35/- prem. Highlands and Lowlands are quoted at 152/- and Kinnings at 10/- prem. Kuala Lumpurs are firmer at 210/-.

Ledburys have strengthened to 100/- after having dropped to 77/6. Linggis were sold at 54/- during the early part of the week but at the close have risen to 63/-.

Sungei Kapars are a stronger market at 195/-.

United Serdangs were sold at 120/- but close firmer at 120/-.

Balgownies remain quiet at \$15 and Changkat Serdangs at \$10. Glenealys are probably obtainable at \$34. Indragiris close quiet at \$43.

Pajama at \$9, and Singapore and Johore at \$12. Sandycrofts have been placed at \$94.

United Singapore have changed hands in small lots at \$12.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 119/- on demand. The 11/- rate on Shanghai is 74/-.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

May 7th, 2.00 p.m. The following quotations for rubber are by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Alibans 6/9
Anglo-Javas 11s. 20
Ang'o-Malaya 29/6 ex. div.
Balgownies \$13
Bata Tigras 102/6
Berams —
Bukit Kajangs —
Bukit Rajahs —
Caray Uniteds 30/- prem.
Castelfields 117/6
Changkat Serdangs \$20
Cheras 312
Damansaras 180/-
Eastern Internationals 31/- prem.
Fed. Selangors —
Glenealys \$3.75
Golcondas —
Golconda Hopes 30/-
Highlands and Lowlands 141/6 ex. div.
Indragiris 413

Inch Keoneths	—
Jequies	—
Jonglandon	—
Kamunings	9/9 prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	210/-
Landrons (fully paid)	100/-
Landrons (ppd.)	—
Ledburys	100/-
Linggis	61/-
London Asiatics	155/-
London Ventures	—
Medimas	—
Pajama	118
Pegohs	—
Rubber Trusts	62/- prem. ex. n. l.
Sandycrofts	310/-
Sapongs	40
Seafields	—
Seakongs	40/- prem.
Shelfords	80/-
Singapore & Johores	522
Sumatra Paras	—
Sungei Chohs	115/-
Sungei Kapars	105/-
Tadlongs	55/- prem.
Tadgahs	25/- prem.
Toerangie	76 prem.
Ulu Rantu	—
United Serdangs	125/-
United Singapore	64
United Sumatras	13/-
United Langkats	70/- ex rights
Para Rubber	112 per lb.

RUBBER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

While every issue of British investors' and financial journals record the formation of new companies organized for the exploitation of the rubber-growing industry and tell of the fabulous rise in price of the stocks of such companies, and while the local interest in the price of rubber and rubber shares is almost equal to that in hemp, few people know of the wonderful success that a few of our local capitalists are having, right here in the Philippines, in growing this plant whose product the world demands so insistently that prices continue to rise in spite of the yearly increase in production.

Many have expressed the belief that Parubber would grow here and the bureau of agriculture has stated that climatic conditions are not in some parts of the southern islands.

Five years ago these gentlemen organized the San Rafael Agricultural Co. to purchase land and to raise rubber, coconuts and other products. A Spanish grant of 1000 hectares was secured near the town of Isabela, Basilan.

Clearing was commenced at once and land that had once been cultivated by the Spaniards and the first year's work resulted in the planting of a thousand or more Para rubber plants. This small beginning has been followed by a vigorous prosecution of the plan to make this one of the largest plantations of its kind.

In an interview with a *Cablenews* American representative Mr. McGrath stated:—

"A new manager has recently been secured in Singapore, who has spent his life in the rubber plantations of the Dutch East Indies. It is his judgment that all the trees of 4 years or more growth can safely be tapped, but that it would be much better to let the strength go into the growth until the sixth year.

"Porties who have seen these trees and are familiar with the rubber business in Ceylon state that they have fully a year the advantage in size over those of that country.

"The soil of this property is red sand and gravel and is best suited to both Para rubber and coconuts.

"A river flows through the plantation, which can be tapped within its boundaries and enough fall secured to irrigate the whole cultivatable area.

"Basilan Island is free from all insect pests but the wild hogs and monkeys caused considerable damage to the young trees until proper fencing was put up.

"Authorities to the contrary, the Moro has been found to be satisfactory as a labourer. He has cleared the ground and done the planting at the same time, putting in rice and camotes on a plot assigned to him. Of the rice crop, one-half he keeps for himself and the balance goes for rent of the land. For all labour thereafter he is paid 50/- per day for himself and 25/- per day each for his wife and children when they work.

"A considerable quantity of corn has been raised between the trees every year and the company has installed a fully equipped corn mill the product of which brings in a tidy annual sum.

"Cassava has also been grown as an intermediate crop, of the stalks weighing from 50 to 100 pounds. This cassava runs from 30 to 35 per cent pure starch.

"All the buildings are modern in every respect. Running water and modern plumbing minimize the discomfort of living away from civilization. The manager's house is built on high ground overlooking the Straits of Basilan and the surrounding country. It is in many respects the finest building on the island.

"This property was held in one piece under a Spanish grant and we had every reason to believe that in due time a Torrens title would be granted. The land court, however, granted a Torrens title to only 1,000 acres out of the 1,000 or more.

"This 1,000-acre piece has the distinction of having the first Torrens title granted in the Moro province. We expect that Torrens title will be secured for the balance in the near future.

"Today we have one thousand acres under hog and cattle proof fence enclosing seventeen thousand rubber trees and an equal number of coconut trees which, with other improvements, have cost sixty thousand pesos. The company was formed on a close corporation plan and is private property as well as all of the profit, until the whole area is in a high state of cultivation."

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established our Hongkong Branch, with offices in the Hongkong Hotel Building, Des Voeux Road, and have admitted as a partner to this said Branch, Mr. DENIS EWART DONNELLY, under whose management the business will be conducted.

GARNER, QUELOH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES throughout the FAR EAST for the following firms:—

Ackerman-Laurance (Estbd. 1811) Champagne Shippers, St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France.

James Buchanan & Co., Ltd. Scotch Whisky Distillers, London & Glasgow.

Cunliffe, Dobson & Co. (Estbd. 1804) Claret Shippers, Bordeaux.

Denis, Mouille & Co. (Estbd. 1838) Cognac Shippers, Cognac.

Edgell & Hutchinson, Wine Shippers, London.

Foster & Sons, Ltd. (Estbd. 1819) Beer & Stout Bottlers, London.

Huan, Roope, Teague & Co. (Estbd. previous to 1755) Port Shippers, Oporto & London.

Humphrey, Taylor & Co. (Estbd. 1779) Liqueur Distillers, London.

Martini & Rossi, (Largest Vermouth Manufacturers in the World) Turin.

Meux's Brewery Co., Ltd. (Estbd. 1764) Beer & Stout Brewers, London.

Taqueray, Gordon & Co. (Estbd. 1769) Gin Distillers, London.

and beg to state that every article mentioned in their Pricelist is BOTTLED IN EUROPE by the Shippers.

GARNER, QUELOH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship "DEVANHA,"

Captain Powell, will leave for SHANGHAI on THURSDAY, the 11th May, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "KASAMA,"

Captain Purcell, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 13th inst, at 2 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

Events Coming.

Monday, 9th May.
Legislative and Executive Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, 12th May.
Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 18th May.
Licensing Board election, Supreme Court, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturday, 21st May.
Star Ferry Co.'s annual meeting, 12.15 p.m.

REDUCED PRICES FOR WHISKIES.

King Edward VII V.O. Liqueur (Gold Label) - - - - - \$25 per case.

King George IV V.O. Liqueur (Gold Label) - - - - - 25 do

King Edward VII Special (White Label) - - - - - 18 do

King George IV Special (White Label) - - - - - 18 do

Perfection (D. & J. McCalum's) - 18 do

Club Whisky, Special - - - - - 16 do

NOTE.—Even the Cheapest of these Brands is Superior in Quality, Mellowness and Maturity to many So-called popular Whiskies. Connoisseurs are unanimous in their verdict regarding this.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO., LD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

12, Queen's Road, Central.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Choice Australian BEEF, LAMB, MUTTON, RABBITS and HARES.

ASAHI BEER SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and a possession of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910.

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood, Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours. Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO., (Machinery Dept.) Hongkong, Sole Agents.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea, of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., etc.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including meals and berth in sleeping car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) \$71.10.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various ports of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed "Intermediate") the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port \$43.

Via New York \$45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	"HINSANG"	TUESDAY, 10th May, Noon.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	MONDAY, 10th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 13th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 17th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 20th May, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Yuensang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kanton, Canton, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kanton, Canton, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kanton, Canton, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	8th May, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	8th May, Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	10th May, 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TRAN"	10th May, 3 P.M.
CHERPOO & NEWCHOWANG	"WANGANG"	11th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENGAN"	11th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LIMAO"	11th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	17th May, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"ANHUI"	17th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"ORANGSHA"	20th May, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chiening), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 15.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

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Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamers	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
LAURO	1,445	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
ROBI	1,440	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 14th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
Do.	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 8th May, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY.	"SOSU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW.	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fusono	THURSDAY, 12th May, at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJI MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	"IYO MARU" Capt. R. Tokeda	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"KIRANO MARU" Capt. H. Fraser	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at Daylight.
	"TANGO MARU" Capt. A. Christensen	WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	"SADO MARU" Capt. S. Horiuchi	SATURDAY, 21st May, From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE v. KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	"TAMBA MARU" Capt. K. Sato	TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
	"AWAMARU" Capt. S. Ishikawa	TUESDAY, 21st June, at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi	FRIDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler	FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	"WAKASA MARU" Capt. N. Nielsen	TUESDAY, 17th May, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at Noon.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"KAMO MARU" Capt. F. L. Sommer	THURSDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"COLOMBO MARU" Capt. E. Combes	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at Noon.
DALNY, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"KAWAGUCHI MARU" Capt. H. Petersen	FRIDAY, 6th May, at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN. KOBE RETURN. MOJI RETURN. NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries deck passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUBUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI"

Captain G.W. Gordon, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 14th May, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mooltan," 9,621 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Moll steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "India," due in London on 26th June, 1910. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Values of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM"

Captain George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which secures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "SURUGA".....About 31st May.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VIA VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

AND

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Oseono	4,657	F. W. Davies	11th June
Kumera	6,733	J. Mathis	11th July
Amyra	4,563	J. Boyd	20th July
Sumida	6,733	F. S. Gowley	29th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamer.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Marco and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to GALATZ.

Taking Cargo at through rates for PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"

Captain Diol, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th inst, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LI QARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE

LI QARTMANN'S RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUCHES,

No. 10, 12, 14,

Bois Agents for

FER

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to upon later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$4,028,068	\$2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/91 = \$15.11	4 %	\$50 sellers London 49.10/
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	6	\$4,000 \$4,000	\$50,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	\$1,225,000 \$1,225,000 \$1,225,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 115 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$187,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$200
FIRE INSURANCE.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	27,000	\$190	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,8406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$113 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$46,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$342 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$57,743 \$57,743 \$57,743	Dr. \$3,717	5 % for 1906	...	\$84 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	none	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$33 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$103,500 \$103,500 \$103,500	\$20,566	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8 %	\$30 s. & sa.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	45	45	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.454	...	\$70 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$13,755	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	94/- sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	1	1	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	\$92,994	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$8,121	\$2.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	31 %	\$144 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	Dr. \$1,090	\$10 per share for 1909	51 %	\$178 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000 \$700,000 \$700,000	Dr. \$115,804	\$3 for 1897	...	\$28
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Tls. 6.02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.3.09	...	Tls. 900 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$215,000 \$215,000 \$215,000	\$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 18 sales
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	none	First year	...	Pa. 10 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	1	\$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$1,194	\$1 per share 13th dividend	...	\$84 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275 \$25,275 \$25,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$550,000 \$550,000 \$550,000	\$26,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$57 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$13,785	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	160 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$5,570,000 \$5,570,000 \$5,570,000	Tls. 0.26	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000	Tls. 0.22	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 127 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	Tls. 4.314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 162 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845 \$751,845 \$751,845	\$24,011	\$2.50 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$1,217	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2 %	\$107 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000	\$27.0	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$84 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$84 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	none	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$3,900,000 \$3,900,000 \$3,900,000	Tls. 63,069	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 111
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000	none	Final of 11 1/2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$40 s. and sa.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	10,000	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 135 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	11,554	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$61 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	Tls. 8.372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Leow-kun-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000	Tls. 4.710	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 75
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	\$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	Tls. 3.172	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 250 ex div.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,050 \$1,050 \$1,050	\$1,050	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000	\$1,111	60 cents for 1909	1 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$6,738	10 cents for year ended 23.2.06	...	\$2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$6,023	80 cents for 1909	9 1/2 %	\$84 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$1,891	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$4,290	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$71 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	\$670	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$1,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$20 ex div. sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000	\$7,616	Final of \$8 for 1909	10 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$4 for 1909	10 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	Tls. 316,682	4th in. of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	6 %	Tls. 7,450 s.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$5,204	80 cents on fully paid share 45 1/8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ended 30.1.09	5 %	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$8,640	None	5 %	\$11 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	none	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 300 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	Dr. \$31,006	None	...	\$25 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	none	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.1.09	6 %	\$9 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$4,000	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$12 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$6 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 28 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000	none			

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfection Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49.

MOHIDEEN &
CO.

FINEST ASSORTED

COLLECTION

OF

CEYLON
JEWELLERY

AND

GEMS

of all kinds in stock.

Gold Guaranteed.

2B, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 85, Des Voeux Road West
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

SAW MILL OWNERS,

AND

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

TO

H.B.M. Naval and Military

Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.

Quick Delivery.

LEUNG TAI,

Managing Director.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.



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ROYAL STANDARD
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(VISIBLE)

Cost \$185 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

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Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

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MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT

65, DES VOEUX ROAD

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSERIES No. 8186.

第八十月三年二統宣

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

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號七月五美港香

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The Price of Opium.
United Singapore Rubber Company.
Typhoon Warning.
Rubber Finance.
S.S. *Al Maru* Affair.
Hongkong Observatory.
Kuala Lumpur Rubber.
Elephantose in Heawood.
Freeholds in Java.
S.S. *Kueiyang*.
German Mail on Fire.
United Lankats Mutations.
Water Return.
Education in Hongkong.
Golden Hope Estate.
Execution at Tongkah.
Commercial:—
Weekly Share Report.
Yarn Market.
Freight Market.
Bullion.
Exchange.
Local and General.

THE OPPOSITION.

(2nd May.)

"People ought not to shout 'God save the King'."

"I said a French Countess, who in spite of her noblesse favoured the Revolution and cherished radical ideas. The mob, however, outside her carriage which had jammed in a crush, not hearing the opening words of her sentence and only catching the final 'Vive le roi,' expressed their disapproval of that sentiment and of the radical Countess by taking her out of her carriage and spiking her very lamentably. There were not wanting many of the more frivolous minded among the nobles who on hearing of the incident smiled wickedly at the mishap to one who had always been in opposition—always 'agin the Government.' We are lost in astonishment sometimes at the spectacle of sheer cantankerous opposition for opposition's sake without apparent cause or reason. Frequently such opposition springs from mere imitiveness, as, for instance, when a few soft-hearted and soft-brained philanthropists actuated by a genuine if on this occasion mistaken sentiment were followed by a crowd of silly 'stop the war' shouters during the South African conflict. And very often, as we have said, there are people found who take the opposite view from that held by the majority out of what must really be hopeless contradictions, or 'cussedness.' They almost always aver that they have good grounds for their attitude, or pose, but when urged to express them they either rave incoherently in abuse of the accumulated sum of human reason and experience, or pour out the most ridiculous, and sometimes regrettable nonsense. This nonsense ceases to be merely contemptible, and becomes a cause of concern when it is plausible, appeals to human passion or interest, and when, on being thought out, it is discovered to be mischievous. Every department of intelligence, activity, divine and human, has been or is being attacked, and will continue to be to the end of time, we fear, or at any rate until the reign of pure reason shall have driven folly from this world of men. A philosopher might at length cease to feel surprised at hearing the purest of faiths and the most ennobling of the springs of human action, exposed to vilification and derision, but yet be unable to conceal his amazement at an attack on the object and purposes and ultimate uses of the Hongkong University. We cannot help exclaiming 'Why, what in the world can the most inveterate growler give us here?' Be it noted, moreover, that the said growler is or was a pro-Boer, a Home-Ruler, an anti-vaccinationist, a vegetarian, and very probably a Christian scientist in disguise as well. He will begin by declaiming against the utter uselessness of the University, and the needlessness of its expense. He will proceed, when you have shown him his error in this, to declare that no Chinese, or hardly any, will ever avail themselves of the advantages of the University. When you have again routed him he will shift his ground, unmask new batteries and begin a new battle. We claim that the University will have an extraordinary influence over the rising generation of teachers of China, and that the effect of the tremendous impulse forward which it will give is certain to be so great that we dare only affirm, without venturing to calculate, the extent of its vastness. We also claim that this impulse is wholly for good. We are earnestly convinced that improved civilization in China, with increased regard to sanitary laws, increased material wealth and prosperity, with the concomitant inevitable increase in altruism and humanitarianism, can only be good for all the world. At this the opposition gasches its teeth, waves its fists and calls for reinforcements. 'Why,' it howls, 'do you want to give increased health, which means life, and increased prosperity, which means power, to tens of millions of Chinese? Armed with the knowledge you are giving them they will devour Europe altogether. If your alleged altruism and humanitarianism is indeed a characteristic of any Asiatic, especially the Chinese, and if these noble sentiments restrain him from annihilating us by brute force and cold-blooded butchery, there remains the awful economic strife in which we more luxurious peoples of the West must inevitably fall under the irresistible pressure of countless billions whose wants are reduced to a minimum and whose standard of comfort is calculated on that minimum. With their immense resources, agricultural and mineral, and their cheap labour we shall have to reduce our standard downward to the level of theirs, until our boasted superiority becomes a derision and our civilization, a shame-laden memory of a fading past.' We are tired of this sad individual and of his like, and shall go cheerfully on with our duty to our neighbours, knowing full well that we have no more to fear from Asiatic competition than from competition amongst ourselves. Natural laws and natural forces have all worked together to produce what we call our civilization. We not only admit, we even assert its imperfection. But our own strenuous efforts, not to be stayed by the gloomy opposition of the timid, the selfish, or the merely idiotic, combining with the ever-advancing forces within and without us, will, we are confident, result in a truer and more universal civilization, where Chinese and Caucasian, East and West, and every race of men shall bear due part in the great work of peace.

THE OLD GAME.

(3rd May.)

When the Yunnan correspondent of the North China Daily News remarked that 'he saw opium growing freely at Hweilichow his utterance was at least as entitled to courtesy and credence as that of any other traveller

and observer whether journalist or missionary, clerical or lay. But the fact of this gentleman having merely reported what his eyes had seen has excited from the *Peking Daily News*—which really ought to know better—the sneering assertion that writers in Hongkong and elsewhere in South China have been hired to hoodwink the world, so crazy are British opium traders over an attempt to protect their evil trade. Abuse is not argument; it may embitter antagonists and amuse disinterested onlookers, but serves no purpose except perhaps to indicate an attitude of mind from the observation of which may be inferred certain circumstances, as the degree of sincerity of the reviler or the value of other arguments unquilted and abandoned by one who after all has little save abuse to rely on. However sincere or insincere 'China' (what is 'China' in this connection—the officials?) may be in the anti-opium crusade, 'one other thing her Provincial Governments are not.' They are not honest in keeping Treaty faith. They are not straight. Again and again have they tried under all sorts of pretexts to establish new taxes and monopolies under various names and various guises, but however cunningly disguised the breach of Treaty has been detected and denounced, only to be again attempted a few months later. There must be Consulates in which the 'Prepared opium licence' besides being a nuisance to harassed officials has become a hardy annual among the archives. It cannot be more than a few months ago that it was stopped in Canton for the 'several' time by the British Consul-General, and we are now to have the whole wretched business all over again. They, the officials responsible, believe that with determination and perseverance they can get the letter of the British sooner or later, and generally rather sooner than later. Their latest impudent and bare-faced attempt to evade their Treaty obligations and deride our just rights has been made with a cunning to which we are well accustomed, and yet with an open, naked cynicism very hard to endure patiently. The Head Bureau for the Suppression of Opium in the whole Province of Kwang-tung have issued a notification to all dealers in raw opium, especially to one named Kwong Wing-yuen and another named Ki On-tai that they intend to levy a tax on prepared opium by issuing licences and permits, and that, after inquiry, they find that since the enforcement of the purchase of unprepared opium under the permit system during the 10th month of last year Kwong Wing-yuen has been doing most of the business in foreign raw opium among the dealers, while Ki On-tai (and we must note this well) has taken the lead in selling native raw opium. The Bureau knowing the above mentioned two to be wealthy and honest merchants have considered them fit to be specially selected for the duty of collecting the new tax. All dealers in raw opium are warned quietly to wait for the issue of a notification appointing a date to collect the taxes in question. Another notification by this enterprising Bureau has appointed the date, the 9th instant, and unobtrusively announces that having telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance on the matter they have received a reply sanctioning 'a trial being made with the scheme.' They instruct all the raw opium dealers to examine the permits and levy a tax on each licence according to the weight of the opium bought. Stress is laid on obedience, while one is curiously reminded of some of the conventional pretences of the Chinese, theatre, or the transparent pretences of the nursery, by the astute remark: 'It should be understood that the new taxation affects smokers only and contemplates no injury to those trading in raw opium.' Dealers in raw opium are harshly threatened against evading the monopoly, the confiscation of a dealer's licence and the closing-up of his shop being included in a penalty which it is declared will not be lenient. A touch of Gibberian farce is added by the gentle rebuke of the Bureau at the unbecoming modesty and retiring disposition of Ki On-tai, who, we noted, had taken the lead in selling native raw opium, and had been originally entrusted with the work in company with that great importer of foreign raw opium, Kwong Wing-yuen. Ki On-tai has personally represented his own unsuitability and unworthiness for a responsibility which he feels to be too great and important for him, and being unwilling to take so arduous a task on himself, has begged to be relieved of it. The gentle Bureau repeatedly urged and advised and encouraged the timid Ki On-tai, the leading importer of the native raw drug, but he was firm in persisting in his refusal, so the Board notified that as he has withdrawn, Kwong Wing-yuen who does most of the business in foreign raw opium shall take the sole responsibility for this important business. It is hard to comment on the stony impudence of these notifications. A smile at the ingenious sanction of the new tax by the Finance Ministry 'as a trial of the project' becomes a frown when we recall its repeated trials and repeated condemnation.

SPY-NERVOUSNESS.

The intelligence departments of the War Office and Admiralty of every nation are naturally constantly watching their neighbours and endeavouring to discover their secrets. The agents of these departments, when described as military or naval attachés at Embassies or Legations are treated with courtesy by the Governments to which they are accredited, are permitted to accompany the manoeuvres of their forces, in time of peace and share as spectators their interests and their hazards in time of war. That these privileges do not include liberty to inspect

and examine secret plans and fortifications, carefully guarded preparations for surprising an enemy and the like, is only reasonable, and with tact and discretion no harm need be done to the cause of peace or the interest of a nation in war, by cordial good feeling and reciprocity between its officers and those of other civilized peoples. But occasionally racial jealousy or mistrust or individual greed or ambition, may lead even accredited official agents into employment of base tools, and underground burrowing into other people's secrets. The still mysterious Dreyfus case, not to mention other sad intrigues, prove that in some men who are either more or far less than patriots, the thirst for useful information is so burning that they will stoop to the lowest depths to obtain it. In war, when the laws which usually regulate human life are silent, the fate of the convicted spy is relentless and swift. Even in times when the laws of peace ruled or seemed to rule all else, the captured spy has before now discovered that no earthly law stood between him and the vengeance of the grave, or more dreadful still, of the tomb of the living, the perpetual prison, the ceaselessly clanking chains, the semi-darkness of the convict's mine. Sinister rumours have always been current about Russian activity in obtaining secret information by any means, and on the other hand, in punishing with extreme severity like attempts by others to discover that which the Northern Bear keeps concealed in his most private caves. Great armed Powers like France and Germany, Austria and Italy, each knowing well that its own Intelligence Department is not incapable of utilizing basely obtained information, while disavowing the procurer of it, are liable to acute attacks of nervous dread of spies in their midst. A harmless amateur photographer with a mania for making picture-postcards on an Italian frontier has been known to find himself in serious danger of rigorous and long continued incarceration, and only escaped on strong proof being afforded of the simplicity of his mind and the innocence of his mania. Not long ago even sober-sided old England got quite school-girlish and 'jumpy' for a time about German waiters in London, who had done their military service, German bicyclists and pickpockets in Essex, and a possibly imaginary air-ships alleged to have visited our shores by night, using a searchlight. The recent success of the Japanese while driving the Russians back in their advance on Far-Eastern Asia in organizing perfect means of obtaining and concealing information, while exciting deserved wonder and praise at the time, has also provoked an uneasiness very similar to that which we have referred to as occasionally breaking out in Europe. A short while ago two Japanese alleged spies were caught in Corregidor forts near Manila. The Americans and Australians will hardly allow a man who has black hair to go as near as 'telephoto-lens distance' to a battery. Now here at Lyemman a stranger has been caught sketching views which include fortifications. He was dressed in a monk's garb resembling a Chinese got-up, but when arrested on ground forbidden to all persons except those specially concerned in guarding His Majesty's batteries, he was found to be a Japanese. For unlawfully sketching forts or defences at Lyemman he was condemned to undergo a sentence of six weeks' hard labour. If he were a mere stray artist, as he alleged, making sketches of picturesque hill-sides for exhibition, this sentence will deter him in future from allowing his hobby to induce him to include British batteries in his drawings. If the latter be the premeditated work of a serious spy, it does not follow that because the culprit is a Japanese subject they were made for the Japanese Government. The fellow's paymaster may have been anybody, or as yet, while awaiting the highest bidder, nobody. In any case his arrest shows that our gunners do not sleep at their posts, and that we need be under no apprehension as to the vigilance and efficiency of the wardens of our defences.

THE SPORT OF THE DARING.

We can congratulate our French friends and neighbours on a new success in a field which Englishmen once thought their own. We have been taught by our own kin how to 'back up' and have taken defeat and instruction from Colonials and Americans. We have learnt modesty too, and do not grudge to plucky little Belgium her well-earned victory in rowing. Still, we thought that in all kinds of sport, even in motoring, we were as yet without rivals on the whole. Even in Arctic exploration, which is perhaps a 'sport' on the grandest scale hitherto known to man, our Sir Ernest Shackleton may well grip hands with the gallant and indefatigable Peary, or the only just less fortunate but equally splendid Duke of the Abruzzi. But now we have to give the palm of victory in the newest, youngest and most wonderful of all sports to a Frenchman. After some marvellous flights in France M. Paulhan went over to England last month, and achieved the winning of the great prize of £10,000 offered by the *Daily Mail* to the first man who flew from London to Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty-seven miles. A condition was that the aeroplane might only alight twice on the way. M. Paulhan appears to have only alighted once, at Lichfield, and it would seem that he was forced to do so by darkness, as it was after 8 p.m. The remaining sixty miles would take him less than two hours. He started very early in the morning, reminding us of M. Blériot's early start from near Calais on his successful flight across the Channel to Dover. M. Paulhan arrived at Manchester at 5.30 a.m. This achievement at once gives him a place for ever on the roll of names of great pioneers. With the brothers Wright and Blériot the name Paulhan will probably never be forgotten, any more than that of James Watt or Stephenson, or Robert Fulton. We are especially glad that a Frenchman has performed this great feat, because the French have exerted themselves extraordinarily in the study, construction and management of airships heavier than the air, and more than one martyr of French blood has given his life in the cause of aviation. Honour is due to these gallant Frenchmen; and their success is as well deserved as it is welcomed and applauded by every sportsman and every lover of aviation.

AWAKENING.

(4th May.)

We who have before now deprecated the use of this word when speaking of the great Empire whose interests so vitally affect those, not only of Hongkong, but of many other lands beyond the sea, now find ourselves moved not perhaps by the spirit of prophecy, but by the force of visible facts to recognize that the giant is really moving. The unfulfilled promises of the past and present, not the decades of disappointment and failure so weigh on our minds as to blind them to many really hopeful signs. We refrain purposely from prophecy; we dare not even attempt fully to explain the phenomena now apparent. We note them, tentatively suggest their possible meaning, and await developments. One of the most gratifying corroborations of the opinions we have formed after long experience and study is the now undisputed fact that the influence of Hongkong has been mighty in educating our neighbours of the mainland. Our Chinese fellow-residents have in large numbers acquired a sound knowledge of our history and institutions, and have become so accustomed to our ways of thought that they have more or less adopted them, and perhaps in some cases assimilated them. That they are doing this without losing their own soundness of mind, but what Chinese mind itself does not seem to the European a mass of paradox. There are now in the world, numbers, increasing numbers, of men like Mr. Lo Yuk-shan, who has made a remarkable speech to

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wolfe, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, April 23, 1910, at Shanghai, Leslie James Blackburn, of Walsell, England, to Jessie Beavrie, daughter of William Goodfellow, of Shanghai.

On Saturday, April 23, at Shanghai, James Henry Wicheil, son of Job Wicheil, of Hongkong, to Mabel May, daughter of William Goodfellow, of Shanghai.

On April 26, 1910, at Shanghai, Harry Tuedell Haecock, eldest son of the late Henry Haecock, of Portsmouth, to Irene, eldest daughter of John Vipont and Radcliffe of Ipswich.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, at his residence, Conduit Road, THOMAS I. ROSE, aged 59 years. 1338

On Thursday April 27, 1910, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Cecilio Bernardo Pereira Collaço aged 35 years.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

"DUM SPIRO SPERO."

(30th April.)

When we are feeling down-hearted and discouraged, and are thoroughly pessimistic, it is a good and wise thing to pull oneself together, assure oneself that there must be mercies somewhere to be thankful for, and then resolutely begin to search for them. Even if the most consoling of those mercies only proves to be the reflection that after all things might be much, very much worse, we

Royal Square.

QUESTIONS AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart gave notice that at the next meeting of Council, he would ask the following questions:—

(1) Did the Governor of the Colony in this Council on the 26th July, 1909, accurately state the intentions of the Government when he said "We refer to the ground which will ever be built upon? I hope that nothing will ever be built upon it. I propose that the ground shall be made a public garden. My idea is that the ground shall be preserved as an open space entirely and so add to the beauty of the place?"

(2) Did the Hon. Director of Public Works, then, as now, Mr. Chatham, at the official ceremony in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the new Law Courts, in the presence of the Governor of the Colony, the Colonial Secretary and many other high Government officials, accurately speak of the intentions of the Government when he read from a written document as follows:—"The area to the north of this, will, therefore, remain unbuilt upon and an almost unrivalled site for the Courts, having regard to open spaces which will adjoin it on three sides, will this be created?"

(3) Did the Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, on the 26th November, 1909, say in this Council in reply to a question whether the Government would undertake to clear and make the plot presentable, as soon as it was no longer necessary for the work in hand, "The present intention of the Government is to clear the plot as soon as it can be done?"

In view of these seemingly authoritative statements, not easily to be thought of as irresponsible utterances, and on consideration, the incomprehensible and high Government officials' impression was created in the public mind which led to many hearings with surprise of the recent decision to sell to a private purchaser, for building purposes, the site in question?

Proceeding, the honourable member stated these questions he had intended to ask at the meeting that afternoon, but he had not received notice of its being held until Tuesday last. Might he suggest that, after the Council had been adjourned, sufficient notice of the next meeting should be given to enable members who might have questions to ask or resolutions to bring forward to be able to do so under the rule which provided two clear days' notice of such business.

Hon. Mr. Osborne endorsed the remarks which had fallen from the lips of the last speaker.

The President said that the last question of the hon. member, representing the Justices of the Peace was out of order. It was a matter of opinion. He was sorry to hear that the hon. member had not received sufficient notice of the meeting of Council, but he thought it was an understood thing that two days were more than sufficient. However, the Government in future would try and comply with the hon. member's request.

WATER RETURN.		
Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st May, 1910.		
CITY AND MILL DISTRICT WORKS LEVEL.		
	1909.	1910.
Tytam...	60' 21" below	53' 10" below
Tytam Byewash...	overflow	overflow
Tytam Intermediate	24' 81" below	25' 27" below
Pokfulum	17' 1" below	20' 31" below
Wong-nai-chung...	overflow	overflow
	27' 4" below	24' 101" below
	33' 21" below	overflow
	overflow	overflow
STORAGE GALLONS.		
	1909.	1910.
Tytam	55,718,000	75,230,000
Tytam Byewash...	781,000	487,000
Tytam Intermediate	112,499,000	99,657,000
Pokfulum	11,610,000	19,125,000
Wong-nai-chung	2,704,000	1,055,000
Total	183,322,000	194,553,000
Consumption of water in the City and Mill District during the month of April.		
	1909.	1910.
Consumption	115,640,000	111,781,000 gallons
Estimated population	208,410	210,210
Consumption per head per day	18.4	17.7 gallons
Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main district during April in both years.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS
LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	35' 3" below overflow	21' 6" below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gra- vitation Re- servoir.....	99,215,000	166,300,000 gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of April:-

	1909.	1910.
Consumption	23,788,000	21,300,000 gallons
Estimated population	87,300	92,100
Consumption per head per day.....	9.0	7.7 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority

WE have received a copy of "Health and Beauty for Women and Girls" by Helena Geo. 12, out from "H. Geo. and Son's" Library, 10, Bedford Street, London, W.1. The book

will prove an excellent guide for women of all ages for the improvement of their health. If it is discussed the many obstacles that have prevented women from following the laws of nature, the ailments that result from neglect, and the exercises that women should not only perform a few well-chosen exercises daily, but should pay more attention to the care of their health. The system advocated not only tends to give mobility to the body, but it will greatly assist the carriage of the child, and will insure the production of a healthy child. It contains 12 well-posed photographs illustrating the various chapters on the importance of deep breathing, reducing weight, increasing height, etc., and gives simple exercises for strengthening the muscles, otherwise called the pelvic floor, the important part in women's sphere, we do want to draw our lady readers' attention to this excellent manual, the following of the sentiments in which is productive of improved health and a beautiful physique and carriage.

BANK MANAGER BANQUETED.

MR. W. M. ANDERSON ENTERTAINED
AT THE CHINESE CLUB.

and inst.

On the occasion of the impending departure of Mr. Wm. Anderson, the actual manager of the local branch of the International Banking Corporation, he was entertained to dinner by the leading Chinese bankers and merchants on Saturday night at the Chinese Club. The Club building was tastefully decorated with flowers and flags and covers were laid for 74 persons, including the European staff of the International Bank. Mr. Lau Chu Pak was in the chair, while on his right sat the guest of honour and on his left was Mr. N. S. Marshall, the new Manager of the Bank. There were also present Messrs. H. K. Kilby, G. A. Moir, Wm. North, J. Forrester, A. L. Shorey, F. M. D. Courtney, C. Stewart, Ng Li-Hing, Ho U. King, Wong Kam Fook, C. Lee, Cheung Man Hong, Tang Tien, Ho Kai Nam, Chiu Foo Lau, Ching Yung, Fong, Li Tai Chiu, Wing Sing Loong, Kwong Fook Tung, W. Shing, Ho Ngok Lau, Luk Lai Cho, Yu Hing Loong, Chow Kam Wing, Y. Y. Yul Man, Leung Hok Lau, To Fat Sui, Lai Sui Hin, Li Ku Yu, Yuen Fung Yuen and Yee Siu Yuen.

The toast of "The King" and "The Emperor of China" having been proposed, the Chairman gave the principal toast of the evening. In doing so, he said that the duty he had the honour of performing that night was one of the pleasantest since he had the honour of the gathering that evening was a social one and free from any heated topic or solid deliberation. They were there that evening to say good-bye to Mr. Anderson on the eve of his departure for Bombay to take up a more important and lucrative appointment (laughter). Personally, he had no knowledge of Mr. Anderson's many fine qualities but he had often heard of his courtesy and geniality. After further remarks of a complimentary nature, the speaker proceeded to read the following address which is to be presented to Mr. Anderson on his departure for Bombay:

Mr. Anderson, a native of Scotland, was highly ambitious, accomplished and talented when he was a lad. As he advanced in age, he came to India in the East, gaining much new knowledge by studying fully the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the place. After a long sojourn there, up to the year 1904, he took voyage further East and accepted the post of chief accountant in the Guaranty and Trust Company of New York in Hongkong, where he showed extraordinary abilities. Shortly thereafter, he took up an appointment in the International Bank and was made manager of the various branch offices in South China and the Straits Settlements. This latter office he was promoted to the appointment which he has just relinquished in Hongkong. Here, too, through his care were in perfect order. In the transaction of business he was conspicuous in his common sense, no less than in his ability. In short, being just, considerate and vastly experienced, he was as clever as he was successful in organizing any management entrusted in him. Now, on the eve of his departure to take up an office in the Far Eastern Bank at Bombay, we, Chinese Merchants, take this opportunity to congratulate the banker on securing the service of such a capable man, and at the same time to express our regret at the loss of a worthy friend from our midst. As a token of esteem and regard, we respectfully give him a farewell dinner and express our wishes and sentiments as follows:—In Mr. Anderson

We find a man genuine and true, Unpretentious in character, He is a native of the land of others, Always fair in business dealings, His voice is in the promotion of national wealth, Now, as he is going away, His mind must be busily occupied, May his journey be under a lucky star, his return a happy one, Though insignificant as poor be the report, We unite in bidding him farewell.

The toast was enthusiastically received. Mr. Anderson thanked the Chairman for the kind way in which he had proposed his health. Any success which he might have attained was due to the assistance given to him by Mr. Ho Yu Ming and the Chinese staff of the bank. He had been knowing about the world for the last twenty years and he did not hesitate to say that he had never dealt with any people more honourable in their dealings than the Chinese (Applause). He wished them prosperity and success in business. He asked the company to drink to the health of Mr. Ho Yu Ming.

The toast was heartily honoured. Mr. Ho Yu Ming in responding to the toast said that it was the third occasion of his being present at a farewell dinner but it was the pleasantest. His experience. Among all the men in Hongkong, there were none which had so much to commend to him as Mr. Anderson. He had been knowing about the world for the last twenty years and he did not hesitate to say that he had never dealt with any people more honourable in their dealings than the Chinese (Applause). He wished them prosperity and success in business. He asked the company to drink to the health of Mr. Ho Yu Ming.

Mr. C. H. Lee proposed the health of the other guests. He said they were delighted to have so many friends there that evening and that their presence had made their modest function all the more pleasurable. They were particularly glad to have met to night the gentleman who would soon take over from Mr. Anderson the heavy responsibilities of office. In Mr. Marshall, the new Manager of the Bank, they might be sure that the authorities at Wall Street had sent a worthy successor who could be trusted to maintain the fine tradition for honourable dealing which his predecessors had established for their banks at this port. Mr. Marshall's reputation had, indeed, preceded him to Hongkong and both the International and its customers here might well congratulate themselves on his appointment.

They did not doubt that, under him, the satisfactory relations which had so happily subsisted between the Bank and its Chinese constituents would be fostered and strengthened. The toast was coupled with the name of Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Marshall said he had known Mr. Anderson for many years and they were great friends. He was not only proud of their friendship but he was proud to be his successor. He was not a speech-maker and was therefore not equal to making a speech. His heart was too full for words, in fact, not only was his heart full but his whole anatomy was full. In the words of Harry Lauder, he was "absolutely full" (Laughter).

Mr. Ho Yu Ming proposed the toast of "The Press."

Mr. A. Ramsay thanked the company on behalf of his colleagues for the hearty manner in which they had received the toast. He could assure them that it had always been their effort to foster good relations between the Chinese and European communities.

Mr. A. Ramsay, in the course of his remarks, the speaker said that there were persons present that evening who claimed birth in Scotland. There was a lot in common with Chinese and Scotchmen. Both consumed a good amount of liquor and both

predicted the bag-pipe (laughter). He had known the Chairman for some years and he was a man who was held in high esteem by both the Chinese and European communities. The toast was accompanied with musical honours.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak said he did not know in what other respects the Scotch and Chinese were alike but Chinese were as fond of telling stories as Scotchmen. The speaker then related a well-known Chinese legend which was immensely appreciated.

Mr. G. A. Moir proposed the health of "The Hosts" which was received with musical honours.

Mr. Wm. North as the oldest member of the staff proposed the health of Mr. Li Ku Yuen. The toast was heartily responded to.

Flashlight photographs of the gathering were taken by A Fong in the course of the evening.

RUBBER MEETINGS.

PANTAI LIMITED.

The first meeting (statutory) of this company was held at Singapore on the 25th ult., when there were present Messrs W. M. Sims, Chairman, W. L. Watkins, A. Watkins, A. W. Bean, Frank Adams, O. Schweimer, J. C. Koopman, Spiers.

After the usual remarks as to this being the statutory meeting after the formation of the company, the chairman proceeded to say that tapping would commence on 1st May with 800 trees, the number increasing to 4,000 on 1st August. Although not stated in the prospectus, the vendors had obtained from the Government additional 20 acres and had made over this acreage to the company free of charge, making a total of 1,000 acres. Since the taking over of the estate by the company with a cultivated area of 20 acres, 40 acres had been planted, and 30 were in course of being planted. Further 120 acres have been felled and burned and will be ready for cultivation in a short time, which will bring the number of acres under cultivation to 484. The production of rubber for the second year was estimated at 14,000 lbs. as against 9,000 lbs. mentioned in the prospectus. The supply of labour is ample.

There were no further remarks and the meeting closed.

CHEVIOT RUBBER LTD.

In the report of the above company to be presented at the statutory meeting which was to be held in London on April 7, the directors said that 47,000 shares have been allotted, the 5/- per share called up producing £235,000. The preliminary expenses (other than brokerage) are estimated at £1,500.

LAHU RUBBER COMPANY LTD.

We have also received a copy of the report of the Lahu (F.M.S.) Rubber Company Ltd., which will be submitted at the 11th annual meeting of the company in London. The report contains information regarding the sale of part of the estate (£230 acres) to the Cheviot Company, which leaves the Lahu Company with 1,507 acres of cultivated Para rubber and 1,577 acres of reserve land. The consideration price to be paid by the Cheviot Company is 30,000 of its shares of £1 each fully paid. The manager's estimate for 1909 was 65,000 lbs. of dry rubber while the quantity actually shipped was 88,703 lbs. The average price obtained after deduction of freight, insurance and other charges was 7/5 1/2 as against 1/3 for 1908 and 3/6 for 1907. The estimated output of dry rubber for 1910 is 20,000 lbs. Having commenced favourably on the condition of the estate, the report goes on to state that the working account shows a balance of £23,831. 5s. 5d. Out of this the directors recommended a final dividend of 17 1/2 per cent, making with the interim dividend of 7 1/2 per cent paid November last, 25 per cent for the year, as against 7 per cent for 1908. The above balance does not include the sum of £1,300 17s. 11d., being the profit realised on the sale to the Cheviot Rubber Ltd. of this sum it is proposed to transfer to the reserve account.

In a circular accompanying the report it is pointed out that representations have been made to the Board by a number of large shareholders advocating that each of the existing £1 shares be subdivided into ten shares of 1/- each, and it has been decided, subject to the sanction of the shareholders at the general meeting, to make arrangements to carry out this conversion.

SINGAPORE RUBBER CO.

It is proposed to wind up the present company, to modify the constitution of this company, to get rid of founders' shares, and form a new company, of which the following are the short details:—

1. A new company to be called The New Singapore Rubber Company, Limited, to be incorporated in Singapore with a capital of £250,000, divided into 250,000 ordinary shares of £5 each.
2. The assets and liabilities of the existing company to be transferred to the new company.
3. The new company to acquire the 10 founders' shares in the existing company from the holders thereof in exchange for 25,000 ordinary shares in the new company on the understanding that the new company make no claim on the purchase consideration payable to the existing company in respect of such founders' shares.
4. Every holder of ordinary shares in the existing company to receive 45 ordinary shares of £5 each in the new company for every ordinary share of £100 in the existing company.
5. The directors of the existing company to be the directors of the new company.—*Press Press.*

HONGKONG-BUILT LIGHTER.

SILVAGE CLAIM SETTLED.

The lighter, that was built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Quartermaster's Department at Manila and which was picked up at sea several months ago by the British steamer *Tungus*, has been ordered to be sold by Judge Crossfield of Manila.

The lighter was towed by the *Tungus* to Manila. Nothing was found aboard of the lighter and fishermen are believed to have looted everything.

The Captain of the *Tungus* will come into about 40 per cent. of the price that is received for the lighter, and the balance will go to the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., who accepted a risk of the lighter on her journey south. The lighter is anchored in Manila Bay.

CRICKET LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percent.
H. K. C. C.	14	10	3	0	80	83.3
Telegraph	13	9	2	2	63	63.6
Boys	14	5	7	2	45	45.5
R. G. Athletic	14	4	1	5	38.40	
Royal Engineers	14	4	2	4	33.33	
City Athletic	14	4	2	3	37.27	
H. K. Police	13	3	1	2	37.74	
Kowloon	10	3	1	2	30.00	
Canton	10	3	1	2	30.00	

IN SHANGHAI.

BRITANNIC BLUNDERING.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

It is a strange thing that in whatever sphere of Colonial and commercial activities the Britisher travels, he is constantly making mistakes. No doubt these mistakes are largely personal and characteristic of the officer who makes them, but the fact remains that the faults which the perpetrator is apt to be officially ashamed of and in the ultimate issue very anxious to wipe off his official record. When it comes to a matter of considering the question of

CONSULAR AFFAIRS in such Crown Colonies as Hongkong and in such ports as Canton, where British shipping has for many years been so strong, it is with difficulty that one can understand that a Britisher gets less consideration than a Scandinavian or a German.

Yet the fact is there, that our mercantile marine service—the most important in the universe—includes more than 60,000 Scandinavians in its ranks.

In the same way, the people who have helped most in opening up the Middle Kingdom to outside influences have committed many mistakes either through their own personality or through their representatives. The latest one of these was made by the British authorities

IN SHANGHAI.

As regards North China, according to a contemporary "a certain amount of feeling" seems to have been aroused in Germany in connection with the question of the Municipal Police in Shanghai. According to information received in Berlin, the King Minister in Peking has issued, in "King Edward's" name, rules and regulations for the guidance of the police at Shanghai, and the German Press is declaiming against this policy. The semi-official "Kölnische Zeitung," in a despatch nominally dated from Shanghai, says that this means one-sided English interference in international rights, and an attempt to place the most important part of Chinese (and German) administration—the police—under exclusively British control, although they are really subject to the control of the consular courts, in which Germany is represented.

We understand that definite notice is to be taken officially of the matter by the German Government, and it is to be presumed that, as the local representatives of the United States Government have communicated with the State Department in Washington strongly objecting to the arrangement, the Washington Government also will make its voice heard.

If England is not in its own right where it is not wanted, well it will be all the worse for her, for England has quite enough to do at present to look after her own immediate interests. When China seeks a friend in time of trouble certainly Great Britain will be the first country to be grasped by the hand.

In these circumstances, then, the British representatives to show an increased consideration for the peoples of foreign countries in which they are living. Of

ALL PARTS China is one of the most important in this point of view, and too much attention cannot be shown to those ambassadorial or consular servants who serve our neighbours. There is no lack of respect accorded them is a well-known fact; my more than the truth that British plenipotentiaries, ambassadors or consuls are hailed with universal satisfaction in whatever foreign capital or port in which they perform their duty.

It may be that the above remarks, emanating from the *National Review*, have been hastily written and ill-considered but if such were the case it would be contrary to the policy of that paper which is one of the best informed in China and not likely to misinform its *dear* readers on any matter of public policy. As a Britisher, all that the writer would like to add is that in the Far East the British Consular service suffers from too much drapery of red tape. In Canton, for example, if an Englishman is in any kind of difficulty that calls for consular care and interference, he will find his preference resort to any of the Consuls but his own. No is it in the result profitable that he should do so, for from the American Consul he can always be sure of getting a great deal more consideration than that which he would receive at the hands of the representative of his own country.

MANILA CATTLE TRADE.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DISEASED ANIMALS.

Secretary Worcester has decided to discontinue on June 1 the issuance under any circumstances of permits for the landing of shipments of diseased cattle, and formal instructions to put the order in effect have been forwarded to Dr. Nesom, director of the bureau of agriculture.

The issuance of the instruction by the secretary of the interior followed a conference with Secretary Gilbert, to whose control the bureau is soon to pass, and it carries with it the approval of that official.

The letter of Secretary Worcester to Director Nesom is given below in full:—

"I have the honour to inform you that in view of the continued arrival of clean shipments of cattle from Porto Rico and the proposed importation of diseased cattle from Porto Rico, Australia which are free from dangerous communicable animal diseases I am of the opinion that the time has arrived when it is in the public interest to discontinue the issuance, under any circumstances whatsoever, of landing permits for shipments of diseased cattle.

"My approval of existing rules authorizing the landing of cattle from foreign shipments for immediate slaughter, under certain restrictions, is hereby withdrawn, this withdrawal to be effective as of June 1, 1910.

"This action is taken with regret and with full realization of the unpleasant nature of some of the consequences which will necessarily follow it, but it is taken only after milder measures have been exhausted and in the conviction that no action less radical in the character effectively will remedy the existing situation.

"In view of the fact that the Bureau of Agriculture is soon to pass to the executive control of the Honourable the Secretary of the Public Instruction, I have deemed it only fair to that official to consult him and beg to inform you that he concurs in my opinion as to the advisability of the course which I am taking.

"To the end that all persons concerned may have adequate time to meet the new conditions which will arise on and after June 1, 1910, you are instructed to give this communication to the public press and to send a circular letter embodying it to all persons to the islands known by you to be interested in cattle importations."

SAYS the *Pollitius Indo-Chinensis*—A new bank, formed by the aid of capital obtained from the Straits Chinese, is shortly to be opened at Hongkong. Agents will afterwards be established in the Malay States and at Bangkok.

WANISAI GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

PRESENTATION TO MR. YOUNG HEE.

A PLEASING CEREMONY TOOK PLACE AT THE

Wanisa Government School on Saturday last, when the scholars assembled and, much to his surprise, presented the headmaster, Mr. Young Hee, with an illuminated address and a gold pendant emblem inscribed on the occasion of his promotion to Queen's College as supervisor of translation and vernacular studies. Mr. Young Hee has held the post of headmaster for over seven years, during which period the school has made marked and steady progress in every way.

Much regret is expressed by the pupils at Mr. Young's departure, as he has, by earnest devotion to his work, endeared himself to them all. In the evening, Mr. Young was entertained by the members of the staff. We heartily congratulate Mr. Young Hee on his well-earned promotion.

BOLLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Circular dated London, April 7, contains the following:—Gold.—The conventional demand for bar gold has ceased. The arrival, amounting to half a million sterling have been bought by the Bank of England with the exception of £205,000 reserved for India.

"A considerable quantity of gold coin has been arranged for shipment to London from the United States of America, and a small sum from Holland. It is not likely that more will come from the latter quarter, as the Dutch Bank has been raised to 5 per cent.

On Friday was announced that £75,000 due from Australia on April 23 had been acquired for the Indian Currency Reserve, and yesterday £100,000 from Australia.

May 7. On Saturday £200,000 in sovereigns from Egypt was set aside for the same purpose, as already arranged.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Apr. 1, £200,000 Apr. 4, £141,000 in bar gold.
" 5, 128,000 " 6, 153,000 in bar gold.
" 4, 17,000 in sov. from Australia.
" 4, 30,000 in sov. from Egypt.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Mar. 31, £200,000 in sovereigns for the Straits Settlements.
" 31, 5,000 in sovereigns for South America.

(It is expected that a further £300,000 will shortly be taken for the same quarter.)

The net inflow during the week amounts to £455,000.

Silver.—During the month of March the price moved steadily recovery from the first day—on which was registered the lowest prices for cash and 2 mos. viz, 23/10d. and 24d. to the last day of the month, when both prices were fixed at 23/10d., the highest quotations—exactly one penny rise in the quotation for cash.

Whilst the Indian Bazaar was recovering breath after the sudden fall of February 25, many foreign countries bought freely, and close on half a million pounds worth left this side for the Continent.

The averages work out 13,685 for cash and 23/2 for 2 mos. slightly lower than those of the preceding month. On fourteen days, the 2 mos. price commanded a premium of 1/10d. The tone of the market continues sound.

The Indian Bazaar has been a substantial buyer, and the amount that will leave by the sailing steamer is likely to exceed £400,000.

So large a shipment is far from unusual, and, in fact, implies that the absorption of substantial amounts is anticipated in that country.

Prices would certainly have risen above 24d. instead of receding to 24d. had it not been for a revival of Chinese import trade and the great rise in the price of Indian opium, which necessitated occasional sales of silver on China account; these sales though limited in amount had to be reckoned with in the aggregate, and, besides, the mere apprehension of a large sale from India acted as a check to any upward tendency in the market.

The demand for India Council allotments of 130 lacs being less keen, the amount for next week has been reduced to 90.

A shipment of £75,000 was made from San Francisco to Hongkong on the 5th instant.

The departure of the settlement steamer had the natural effect of causing cash silver to-day to go to a discount of 1/10d.

BOY BAITN BY WILD DOGS.

A GHASTLY STORY FROM TSURUGA.

A ghastly story is reported from Tsuruga, Echigo province, where a boy is said to have been eaten by wild dogs. According to the report, the boy in question—Watanabe Kichiji, aged 12, of Shimizu, near Tsuruga—went out to play with three companions on Thursday evening last (21st ultimo), but failed to return with them. A search was instituted by his relatives, but nothing was seen of him until the next day, when they found one of his legs in a mountain pass not far from a temple. Later the search party saw three wild dogs fighting over some object. On driving the dogs away they were horrified to see that the object was a human skeleton. From some shreds of flesh and clothing remaining they identified the skeleton as the remains of the lost boy. The gruesome find was at once brought to the house of the unfortunate boy's parents. The police were communicated with and lost no time in sending for the dog. Eventually they shot one, but the others had not been caught when the report fell—*Japan Chronicle*.

BOY SCOUTS FOR HONGKONG.

A FINDER FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

When on the Home papers and gets to realize the important factor that General B. Den-Powell is proving to be in Empire defence, one living out here can not but begin to wonder that the system of training of boys by the heroic soldier who fought so well in the Boer War has not been adopted in Hongkong. We in this Colony have to deplore the fact that the Volunteers as regards strength of rank and file are not up to the standard that one would expect. Year after year the inspecting General, while extolling the discipline and good work of the corps, has the ready-made word of regret that to say always so thin and their number so low. In respect of its Volunteer Corps, Hongkong compares very unfavourably with its neighbours. In Calcutta and Bombay, in Colombo, the Volunteer spirit is strong; in Singapore and the Straits Settlements generally it is no less true that

is manifested in the Volunteer corps than in the case of our Colony. Even in Shanghai, where its cosmopolitan crowd, make up the European population, the Volunteers are in the ascendant. The same remark can safely be applied to Fort Tientsin, where the Volunteer soldiers did excellent service during the Boer rising.

The main point is that incentive has to be given to the youths of Hongkong to make them desirous of preparing themselves in a military sense, for the worst that can ensue in the matter of defending the territory in which they live and have their homes is that they will be unable to do so. It is not at all improbable that General B. Den-Powell, in his forthcoming tour for the furtherance of his patriotic projects, pay a passing visit to Hongkong, and possibly his coming will result in the raising of a corps of Boy Scouts in this Colony.

His activities at home have met with the most marked success and the Boy Scouts are now a POWER IN THE LAND.

The writer has never had the pleasure of meeting General B. Den-Powell, but has had the pleasure of being the guest of his kinsman Sir Francis Powell, at his beautiful home in Argyllshire, and the latter, although he has devoted his gifts to art and not to soldiering, shares with him in his keen military sensibility, and the need of national defence. General B. Den-Powell, as is generally known, has now resigned from the Army in order that he may devote his entire energies to the cause of the Boy Scouts. That he will not suffer in consequence is certain, and it is also a foregone conclusion that his efforts in the Colonies will prove as successful as they have been in England.

We note that a movement is on foot for starting a corps of Boy Scouts in the Malay States. The *Penang Pioneer* remarks:—

"Why should not Boy Scouts be started in Malaya? They are now quite familiar objects to England on any Saturday afternoon and it is quite evident that they have come to stay. But few people have anything but a very vague idea of the aims and objects of this movement originally initiated by General Sir R. Baden-Powell. So many think the General's idea is either to amuse the boy or make every boy a good citizen. He is prepared to be the motto of the Boy Scout. He is taught to take as his pattern the backwoodsman and explorer or to use a better simile for this country the hunter and miner, all of whom have to depend on their own resources and be prepared for all kinds of accidents. A Boy Scout is taught to be self-reliant and not dependent on others. He is taught that it is better to play the game than look on at it. At home the organization of those Scouts who are not connected with any existing organization for boys is as follows:—

The smallest unit is the patrol, commanded by one of the boys themselves. Several patrols make up a troop, commanded by a Scoutmaster, who must be over 18 years of age. All the Troops in a certain area are responsible to a local committee, formed of the Scoutmasters and gentlemen interested in work amongst boys and in scouting generally. The committee, in turn, is responsible to headquarters. Red tape is avoided as far as possible, and the utmost freedom and independence is allowed the various Troops. Each Troop can have its own particular headquarters and work in its own way, provided always that it is on the lines laid down in the official hand-book.

People sometimes ask whether it is a religious movement. It has just as much religious as the Scoutmasters like to put into it. The General recognizes that character cannot be built up without religion, but the amount of it and the particular form it should take is left to the individual Troop. Thus you can have Troops attached to a particular church and included in the regular parochial organization; you can have undenominational Troops, Jewish Troops, and so on. If a boy is keen and energetic, he has opportunities given him for learning a number of things, which cannot fail to be of use to him in after life. Apart from learning to keep his eyes open and be prepared in his own small achievement—his own badges for ambulance work, signalling, cycling, map reading, and drawing, seamanship, hunting, and for knowledge of the stars, or of engineering, or a foreign language.

Not only would a scheme based on the above lines be a valuable assistance to our Volunteers, but it would keep our boys out of mischief and give them a taste of discipline, with that essential dash of romance in it that would prove to be a most salutary element in the training of the youth of the Colony.

REAR-ADMIRAL LA CROIX DE CASTRIES.

OFFICIAL LANDING.

Rear-Admiral La Croix de Castries paid an official call on His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government on Monday. The official landing of the French Admiral took place at 10.30 a.m. at Blake Pier, where a Guard of Honour was formed of a company of the 13th Rajputs to receive the Admiral. On arrival His Excellency was received by Captain Taylor and the French Consul. As he stepped on the pier a salute of 13 guns was fired at the Kowloon battery.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour the Admiral and party was conveyed in chairs to Government House.

RAUB GOLD MINES.

MARCH-APRIL CRUSHING.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 23rd ult.:—

Bukit Komau—Stone crushed 3,328 tons; Gold obtained 1,357 ounces; Average per ton 7.55 dwts.

Bukit Malacca—Stone crushed 41 tons; Gold obtained 41 ounces; Average per ton 4 dwts.

For the preceding four weekly period the result was:—

Tons. Oz. Average.
Bukit Komau—3,457 1,289 7.45
Bukit Malacca—703 88 2.48

Report of the directors for presentation to the shareholders at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting to be held at their premises, No. 91 Nanking Road, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1910, at 5.15 p.m.

The directors have much pleasure in submitting their report and a statement of the company's accounts for the year ended 28th February 1910.

Profit and Loss account.—After deducting directors' and auditors' fees, making allowance for depreciation on furniture and fixtures, allowing for depreciation interest to the 31st March, 1910, and transferring a further sum of £2,000 to the reserve for bad and doubtful debts, the balance at the credit of the account amounts to \$99,299.95 which your directors recommend to appropriate as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 10% for the year... \$55,000.00

And carry forward to next account... 74,299.95

The dividend will be paid in Tails at exchange 75.

Directors.—Mr. John West retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

DEFENDANT SENTENCED TO SIX WEEKS' HARD LABOUR.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this afternoon, the case was continued in which Hock Nany, an artist residing at the Sea Fox Row Hotel, was charged with trespassing at Lyemna and drawing sketches of the fortifications at Lyemna. Inspector Collett prosecuted while prisoner was unrepresented.

The charge of disorderly behaviour was taken first. Inspector Collett stated that at 7.45 a.m. on the 15th of April, defendant was taken to the charge-room of the Sha-hi-wan Police Station. He came to the desk in charge of P.C. 79 and asked for some water. As soon as it was brought to him by a Lunking, he threw it in his face. Some of the water fell on the desk, some on the wall and some on the floor. Witness charged the man with disorderly behaviour.

Defendant stated that at the time he was offered the water he was handcuffed and the water accidentally dropped from his hand. He had intended to answer to his Worship said that at the time the water was given to the defendant he was not handcuffed. He did not admit that the water was thrown by accident. A fine of \$5 or 6 days was imposed.

The main charges were then mentioned. Master Gunter E. Brown, of the R.G.A., stated that at about 1.30 in the afternoon of Tuesday last, he saw the defendant on the grounds of the Lyemna Barracks. He found the defendant under two guns and suspected him of being an artist in some unlawful capacity. He saw him at eleven o'clock and his suspicions were strengthened when he saw him looking at him in a sly manner and the fact that he was dressed in a Chinese uniform. He sent two men after him and the latter was arrested. On his person was found a sketch-book. The sketches in it were recognised as scenery round about Lyemna. These sketches could have been taken somewhere in the vicinity of the pathway leading to the barracks. He gave him in charge of a policeman, whom he informed that defendant had been trying to draw sketches of the fortifications. At the time defendant was arrested he found a square pencil in the sketch-book. The latter asked the book from the defendant. The witness doing so, defendant wrote some Chinese characters. He took the book again from defendant's hands but returned it back to him, as he could see that defendant wished to have the book back for some reason or other. Defendant made an effort to tear up some of the sketches. The book was now in the same condition as before. Defendant was at the time dressed in Chinese costume with European clothes underneath it.

In answer to his Worship, witness said he could not wear the defendant's sketches. He found him along the pathway leading to the barracks and the latter was under some guns at the time he was first seen by witness. There was a notice-board at the entrance to the grounds, on which there was an order in English, French, German and Chinese forbidding the public from entering the grounds. A bombardier in the R.G.A. said he watched the defendant from eleven o'clock and found the defendant sitting down alongside a 15-pounder. He saw him and he followed him. He asked him why he was there and what he wanted. From what he could make out from defendant's gestures, he understood him to say that he wished to converse in Chinese. He saw a parcel under one of defendant's arms, and on opening the package he found some books and a bit of sugar-cane. In the book he found sketches of the scenery round about Lyemna Barracks.

Lieut. C. P. G. Cameron stated that he was absolutely certain that the first two sketches were quite harmless. The first was entitled "Washing Clothes" and the second was entitled "Sampan" and was a view of the west side of the barracks. The third sketch appeared to him a panorama of the three batteries. It took him three hours to find the exact spot where the sketch was drawn. (Witness at this point produced a sketch of a detailed description of the likely spot where the sketch could have been drawn, from which it appeared that there was no particular spot from which the view of the fortifications could have been taken. In his opinion it was a sketch of the grounds where the three batteries lay. The fourth sketch he recognised as the Tank Sha Wan battery. The first two sketches did not include batteries but the last two included batteries. The sketches were of no value as they stood at present, but they might be of value in the hands of the defendant. There was no intrinsic worth in the sketches from the point of view of military details.

A sergeant interpreter spoke to seeing the defendant pass the station, followed by small Chinese boy. He said he could not read English. He asked for a pencil and wrote on a piece of paper that he was a Japanese painter and wished to draw sketches of scenery. A Japanese interpreter also spoke to having taken down a statement from the defendant, after he had been cautioned in the usual manner. Lieut. Cameron, recalled, stated that he was quite certain that defendant had no permission from the military authorities to sketch on the grounds.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Defendant stated that he was quite innocent. He saw some boys on the grounds and thought he would go in. All the sketches were those of scenery and included the east side only. As to the dress it was not Chinese costume. He had no intention to sketch the forts and admitted going to the grounds without a permit. All the Japanese in Hong-kong know he was an artist.

Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, the sentence to run concurrently.

SAMPAN STABBED BY EUROPEAN SEAMAN.

ASSAULT RESULT OF A SQUABBLE.

John Schneider, a seaman on the s.s. River Clyde, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court this morning on a charge of stabbing a sampanman. It appears that shortly after 10 o'clock last night, the defendant engaged a sampan to take him ashore from his ship and on landing at the waterfront an altercation arose as to the amount of the fare, in the course of which defendant stabbed the sampanman in the back. The wound was inflicted with a pointed knife and the man was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

When taken to the Police Station, defendant stated: "I had a knife in my hand but I never used it." This morning the defendant told the Magistrate that he did not remember stabbing anybody at all. He remembered, however, that he got into the sampan and paid the sampanman \$5, and on the latter remonstrating it was not enough he paid him \$10. His Worship awarded the defendant seven days' hard labour, and further ordered him to pay the sampanman \$5 compensation, or, in the alternative, go to goal for seven days.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

AN IMMORTAL CONTRADICTION.

The Sage has declared that in a multitude of cases there is confusion of thought. There has certainly been confusion enough during the past week over the question of what Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart has been pleased to designate the best site in the Colony. At the risk of being accused of redundancy, I may confidently assert that it does seem curious to intelligent persons that so much "hot air" as our American friends love to say, should have been expended and a prominent business-man, who doubtless knows the value of time, should have gone to the trouble of deluging a curious public with a long-winded official correspondence. But while there is a dearth of talk on commercial depression, which seems to have taken wings and itself and disappeared into ethereal flight, and while the popularity of good old rubber waxes, let us by all means use our spare time in discussing such diverting topics. But when so much time has been left off purely sterner considerations and the air has been filled with talk of "pointing with civic pride" to the beautiful structures along the waterfront, one is tempted to point out to our beautiful Public Gardens, which have been turned into a haunt for gossiping Chinese amahs.

THE STAMP CRAZE.

Oh, dear me, what a farce is daily being enacted at the Post Office by crowds of grinning coolies! The matter would have afforded inspiration to poor old Mark Twain himself. I wonder if from the ranks of these modest leaders will rise up the Lloyd George of China? It is a healthy sign for China and if the highest officials of the land were to be brought to the gates of the G.P.O. they would see a healthy sign in China's progress.

GOING HOME.

So His Excellency the Governor is going home on a short trip. The presentation to him by the leading members of the Chinese community on Thursday afternoon was the best proof, if any were needed, of His Excellency's popularity with the Chinese. A more hearty welcome, energetic and disinterested Governor seldom held office in the Colony. During his brief stay here he made the Colony's interests his own. The kind hope which His Excellency expressed to the Chinese deputation that the health of the community this summer might be good must have touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the public, and once again went in to show His Excellency's energetic campaign against local epidemics. His union with His Excellency in trusting that the whole community of recent times at this unpropitious period of the year will not be repeated.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

While on the subject of the Governor's departure, an incident occurred just after the dinner given at Government House last night which is too good to go unrecorded. His Excellency, with his characteristic penchant for springing surprises on the public, had arranged with alacrity that a formal presentation should be made to Sir Hornumjee Mody of the letters patent in connection with his recent elevation to the dignity of Knight Bachelor and that the presentation was to be followed by a dance. When the time came for the presentation to be made, the ball-room was found to be in darkness. All the illumination that could be obtained was afforded by a number of lighted Jap. nets hanging and consequently the presentation lost much of its effect with which it would otherwise have been invested. Of course, the incident in itself does not seem out of the way, but being associated with His Excellency's departure it reminds one of those curious coincidences which almost seem purposely dealt, need by fate. Sir Frederick Lugard has been a beacon of hope in the Colony and his departure would seem to deprive the public of the Colony's leading light.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

In connection with the same incident, Commander Basil Taylor was almost the victim of a tragedy. It appears that shortly after the incident it was discovered that the cause of the darkness was the fusing of an electric wire and the gentleman referred to, being well acquainted with the intricacies of electric installations, tried to help the invited guests out of the confusion. He proceeded to the scene of the misadventure and tried to reach the tip of one of his fingers accidentally touching a dangerous part of the motor and the shock which accompanied the contact caused him to quickly draw it back. Had he touched the motor with his hand he might have been given no experience which fortunately was avoided. The voltaic force of the wire was something like 10,000. The motor was left alone for the rest severely of the night.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The formation of a Boy Scout Brigade in Hongkong is a sign of the times. Why not form a Chinese section and thus give an opportunity to native lads of acquiring that strength of body and character, which is, synonymously with a rigid military training. Chinese lads can appreciate discipline as well as European children.

CASUAL CRITIC.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

H. E. SIR HENRY AND LADY MAY.

"AT HOME."

On Saturday afternoon His Excellency Sir Henry and Lady May were "At Home" in the above Club to yacht owners and friends and those interested in yachting. There were Ladies' Races in the afternoon and the successful cruising season was brought to a close. A first prize for each class was kindly given by Mr. Rouse and second prizes by H. E. Sir Henry May.

The starts were made at 2.50 p.m. and 3 p.m. and the course was: Mark Boat off western point of Quarry Bay (now), Kowloon Rock (starboard), Channel Rock (starboard) and back to finishing line, a distance of five miles. The competitors were:

HANDICAP CLASS.

Dione, scratch, sailed by Miss Iris May. Vernon, Mrs. Worthington. Kathleen, receiving 2m, 30 sec. Mrs. Caulfield. Ada, " " " " Mrs. Chapman. Eric, " " " " Mrs. Denison.

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Dolley, sailed by Mrs. Rouse. Dolly, " " Mrs. Hett. Alannah, " " Mrs. Harvey. Dolphin, " " Mrs. Lane.

The racing was excellent throughout and for the Handicap Class Miss Iris May managed to bring in Dione first. Mrs. Caulfield brought Kathleen in second. The latter carried the first prize as she received a 3m. 30 sec.

One-Design Class.

Helen and Bessie had the best of it, and Miss Rouse carried the first prize while Mrs. Hett took the second.

Lady May presented the prizes to the winners at the conclusion of the sailing event. The yachting committee have decided to hold a similar event on Saturday, 21st May.

THE CHANGSHA RIOTS.

ON THE STEAMERS.

In a long and graphic account of the riots at Changsha, the correspondent of the N. C. D. News writes under date 19th April:—During the night the C. N. S. S. Kian and Sianglung arrived, and early on Friday morning a number of the ladies and others left for Hankow by the L. C. S. Changshu. The three British steamers had been chartered by the Consul on behalf of the Government. Still, that does not alter the indebtedness of all on board to the great courtesy of the captain and officers—and not the least heavily overworked staff of Chinese servants.

The boats were first anchored about a mile or two below the city and were able to see and were seen by the looting crowds. Some of the best of the military officials—men who had some claim to be listened to, only on account of their great help in guiding parties of refugees to safety—braved the opinion that the military would more quickly regain control, the boats would drop ten miles or so further down, out of sight. That there was a turn in the tide was shown by the fact that two boats were settling first to a Chinese-owned hotel (which was not far from the shore) had been promptly bayoneted and hanged. So the Consul gave orders for our boats to get out of sight.

The Japanese community (with the exception of one or two who could not be reached) had gathered in the compound of the Nishio Kien Kaisha, and with the help of 200 soldiers—had been drilled by Japanese instructors—held the compound safe and sound. They were now all on board the Sianglung.

On Saturday morning, the Sianglung and Sianglung, both crowded with foreign passengers, left for Hankow and the Kian stayed on alone. During the day (according to reports) came from some of the interior cities connected by telegraph with Changsha. But at 2 p.m. the whole missionary community of Sianglung with the exception of two gentlemen arrived on board the Governor's tender which had been placed at the disposal of the British Consul. There was neither room nor provisions on board the Kian for this additional crowd; so after a short broken night, they were sped on their way to Hankow.

THE ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "THISTLE."

Sunday, April 17, was a memorable day. On Saturday night had come to us a British ship, the Thistle. At 10 p.m. it was a big one, all that we had to guide us to which ship it was. Speculation had a fine field. The river was falling rapidly. It would be better, well it doesn't matter what it turned out to be the wrong name. She couldn't get off till June, etc., etc. How can thirty odd refugees crowded into a cabin built for 200 passengers help talking? On Sunday, we were told that the British boat was off, that the Admiral of the Yangtze was coming with a cruiser and 2,000 Hunan troops. Then at 4 p.m. the white ensign came in sight; and not long after three ringing cheers from the Kian greeted H.M.S. Thistle.

While the newly-arrived Captain and the Consul were consulting, the Chinese Yeh Yu came in sight. She is much faster boat than the Thistle. She is the Thistle's anchor was down and it became evident to a schoolboy's arithmetic that the faster boat was bound to pass the Thistle before the latter could reach Changsha. At 10 p.m. back came the orders to the Kian to follow after the Thistle at full speed. On came the Yeh Yu and just as we were past the Kian such a way as to make it hopeless that the British flag would be first. There was a race and no mistake. The two funnels of the Yeh Yu seemed to be a beam of smoke that could have come from a dream funnel.

"Back" account of the race was worth having. We on the Kian got a fair behind to see it well. "Jack of the engine room" says that a laconic message came down from the bridge: "Engineer, that boat must not pass us." It is not for an outsider to try and repeat how many more revolutions a minute the screws of the Thistle made than ever her builders contracted they should make. Nor would I repeat all I have heard about the way in which this place got too hot and that. All I have to say is that "that boat" did not pass the Thistle, and the first flag to fly opposite Changsha after the riots was the Cross of St. George and not the Dragon of China.

THE RETURN TO CHANGSHA.

Oh, the tales that greeted our ears as clerks and convers, servants and friends came on board.

We had a hastily gathered meeting in the afternoon and one English and one American speaker tried to voice something of the feelings of unbounded admiration we felt to the British Consul, and to the captain and officers of the steamers. I add and the address which was hurriedly drafted, one for Mr. Hewlett, the others for the two British firms to which we were indebted.

It is evident the fight is over. What particular shape the diplomatic victory will take will soon be known. But every one who has passed through this—and this is the fourth, your correspondent has experienced—knows how the pendulum swings far back to the reaction. "Humbled Changsha!" We who have been watching for the past few years the growing vanity of the people and especially of the scholarly class and have known the utter powerlessness of the honest, honest, again for the sake of the inevitable crash and the inevitable advance of the very things that Changsha was determined should not advance. Now her streets are patrolled by Hunan men, who know how Changsha has returned their fellow-provincials, or worse, as returned with composed interest.

One boat belongs to us and we make it for the past two years the diplomatic fight that has been waged has chiefly, though not entirely, centred itself on the British Consul. No one can point to any unjust or even unkind demand on his part. No share of this mess in the name that will stand out foremost is that of E. M. Consul, Mr. W. M. Hewlett.

The Kian is back in Changsha; but the Consul forbids those of us under his control to land on the city side, and all non-British guests who willfully the vice precaution. The local officials are by no means sure that the trouble is over; and as the Consul says in his circular to us it would be selfish for any one to impose the lives of those in the interior by doing anything so rash as to go into the city at some risk to their own life, merely to look after property.

The Governor is alive. His seals are handed over to the Treasurer.

A HOUSE in Hollywood Road was the scene of a shocking accident last Friday. It appears that as a child was passing the house something attracted its attention and it looked up in the direction of one of the windows. Just then a gust of wind shook the window and a pane of glass fell on to the street in broken splinters. One piece of the broken glass found its way in the unfortunate child's left eye and instantly blinded it. The child was removed to hospital, where, strange to say, it did not complain of any pain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

MEDDLESOME SCHOOLBOYS.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—It is not unusual, and it is a phenomenon observed in the West as well as out here, that as soon as a "bright" youngster of the better class becomes more educated than the men around him he is apt to get well-headed and "above himself." This is especially true of the Chinese, among whom learning is so highly prized and students so respected. We also respect study and student, but we expect from them scholarly conduct and reverence for Law. The day before yesterday a well-dressed Chinese schoolboy interfered with a constable while the latter was in the execution of his duty, and, worse still, attempted to free the prisoner by force. The young man seems to have "ordered" the policeman to release the prisoner, a Chinese juggler, who had been causing an obstruction. However much and perhaps deservedly, the poor man excited the sympathy of one whose feelings of pity for others, the youth had no right to interfere with the constable. What he should have done, had common national feeling for the poor stirred him so deeply, was to have proceeded to the police station, and there have given what testimony he could in favour of the prisoner. For schoolboys however quick-hearted and even intelligent, and actually Chinese, and dressed in a silk robe, may not, in British territory, and ought not, in any territory, interfere with the operation of the Law. There is a strong tendency among lads of their class to "show" to school towards Indian policemen, and other law-abiding spirits, their inferiority, but to arrogate a sense of prebend and self-satisfaction towards their elders and betters. We would not discourage the rising generation of Chinese from exhibiting a high spirit, worthy of a great people. We must insist on its being accompanied with those other qualities of obedience, reverence for Law and respect towards elders which are inculcated alike by the Ancient Sages of China and the teachers of the West.—Yours truly,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

BRITISHER.

OPIMUM PRODUCTION.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Mr. Keir asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had taken any place in the Shansi Province as a result of the measures taken by Chinese Government to prevent the cultivation of opium in land previously under the poppy; and whether trustworthy information reached the Government regarding the feelings of the Chinese cultivators, as well as of the Chinese Government, regarding the present policy being pursued by the latter Government in connection with His Majesty's Government.

Sir J. Grey: No official information has reached me of the riot in question. We have no special information with regard to the manner in which the question is viewed by the farmers, though we have heard that the suppression of the industry has met with considerable opposition in some places.

LOSS OF THE "KIRKFIELD."

PARTICULARS OF THE MISADVENTURE.

As was reported by wire from our Labuan correspondent a few days ago, the British steamer Kirkfield struck a reef off the Palawan coast and became a total loss, reports the Singapore Free Press of 25th ult. Captain Lawrie and the officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel arrived from Kudat by the North German Lloyd steamer Dux on Sunday afternoon. The crew were immediately taken to the Saltern's Home.

Captain Lawrie, a Cairnsmouth man, courted a representative of the Singapore Press on the day of the accident. The Kirkfield was Glasgow-owned and all the officers were Scotch. She left Fremantle, Western Australia, in ballast for Christmas Island and there she loaded a full cargo of phosphate and sailed for Kobe. All went well and the vessel arrived at Labuan on April 5th. She sailed that day and left on April 6th about eleven a.m. on her voyage.

At about ten o'clock on the following night, the Kirkfield suddenly stranded on the Royal Captain Shoal off the Palawan coast. She was then travelling at full speed, about nine knots. There was high water and quite calm, and there was no indication of the shoal. She remained fast and began to make water very rapidly. Four boats were lowered immediately and the pumps were kept going continually. A good quantity of cargo was jettisoned and the boats stood by the vessel for eight days. It was apparent that she had sustained serious damage to the torpedos as the water gained very rapidly in both holds. On the eighth day, the Kirkfield slid off the rocks stern first and sank in deep water. It is estimated that she is lying in about sixty or seventy fathoms and that it will be impossible to raise her.

The boat had been watered and provisioned immediately it was seen how serious the accident was, and when the staunch vessel had disappeared from sight, the Commander decided to make for Balabac, an island at the extreme South of the Philippines. There was a favourable breeze and all sail was set. Balabac was reached safely in thirty-one hours. The only incident was the loss of the ship's cat which jumped overboard from the Chief Mate's boat while en route for Balabac.

On arriving at this place, Captain Lawrie was relieved to find several Americans who treated them very kindly and gave them every assistance. Mr. Miller, the Governor, had just returned from Kudat in his yacht with the mails and provisions and was to be entertained at dinner by two residents of Balabac. He informed Captain Lawrie that unless he could catch the Dux at Kudat he would have to wait two or three weeks for another vessel. Mr. Miller very kindly offered to give up his dinner party and immediately take the British crew back to Kudat in his yacht. The shipwrecked mariners gladly accepted the offer and just succeeded in catching the Dux. The kindness of the Americans, particularly the Governor, was greatly appreciated and Captain Lawrie is loud in his praise of them.

The Kirkfield has frequently called at Singapore and this was the Captain's second voyage in her. Captain Lawrie has been a master for over twenty-five years and has never lost a ship before. He has several friends in Singapore. The accident occurred some 250 to 300 miles off from Labuan; everything possible was done to save the fine vessel.

It is expected that a Marine Court of inquiry into the loss of the vessel will be held here at an early date.

GREAT gambling has been going on for the last three days at Cheong Wan, just beyond Deep Bay in Chinese territory, on the occasion of the Tin Hau (Goddess of Heaven) anniversary. Monday was the third day of the festival.

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A CHARTER-PARTY DISPUTE.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT IN THE "WOOLWICH" CASE.

and inst.

The text has been published of the judgment delivered in the Kolah Chibha Salabha on the 4th inst. in the suit in which Taguchi, Sobachiro, of Atsahiko, 3-chome, Kobe, claimed from Messrs. Dodwell & Co., the settlement of an account for transport business or the recovery of Y10,572, alleged to be profit made as a result of the chartering of the British steamer "Woolwich." Plaintiff claimed that on July 20th, 1907, he signed a contract with the defendant firm to charter the British steamer "Woolwich" for the transport of emigrants to America. The steamer was engaged to sail to Seattle and Victoria with emigrants and brought back a cargo of four consignments to Mr. Yuasa, a merchant of Kobe, but defendants failed to make up the account for the chartering of the vessel, which, plaintiff claimed, had made a profit to the amount in question. The defence was that the charter right of the steamer had been transferred to Mr. Forbes, a British subject, in June, 1907, and plaintiff had thus no right to the charter-party. In the meantime defendant firm put in a counter-claim for the recovery of Y14,886, money advanced to plaintiff by defendants. Judgment was delivered on the 4th inst., both the claim of plaintiff and the counter-claim of defendants being dismissed.

In giving reasons for the decision the Court says that the point as to whether or not the claim of plaintiff was well grounded must first be dealt with. Plaintiff claimed that upon arrangement between the parties concerned and other persons interested in the voyage of the steamer "Woolwich," a contract was signed whereby plaintiff was to advance the necessary expenses in connection with the voyage should be freight and freight to be collected by defendants, and that on the conclusion of the voyage an account should be made up by the latter, plaintiff to be responsible for loss or profit accruing from the voyage. Among the witnesses examined at the instance of plaintiff some endorsed the plaintiff's contention. But if such a contract was concluded between the parties it would mean that in the event of the voyage proving profitable defendants were bound to deliver all the profit to plaintiff on the conclusion of the voyage, while if no profit was made, the defendants, owing to the fact that no security had been deposited by plaintiff for the execution of the supposed contract, must be held to have placed themselves in the position of being unable to claim any loss incurred by them on account of plaintiff. In these circumstances there appears to be no reason why defendants should have entered into a contract which was so disadvantageous to their interests. According to the evidence given by the witness Yoshikawa Yasutaro, the steamer "Woolwich" failed to pass the official examination held at Kobe provided for in the Emigration Regulations. During her stay in Kobe a criminal charge was brought against plaintiff, whose name was thus hampered by the police, while, further, plaintiff had a dispute with a representative of the defendant company regarding the payment of charter-money as agreed on, and was threatened with the disembarkation of his emigrants from the vessel. Plaintiff was thus not in a position to pay the charter-money at all. This compelled him to notify the witnesses and others concerned in the matter in order to place the charter for the steamer at the disposal of others interested in the voyage. All this can be seen from the evidence produced by the witnesses. Comparing this evidence with the last clause in the charter-party it can be seen that plaintiff transferred to Mr. Forbes all the rights relating to the said charter-party and withdrew from his position as charterer of the steamer in the circumstances just described. Accordingly there cannot exist between the parties any agreement providing that plaintiff alone was responsible for the profit or loss accruing from the voyage. Plaintiff contended, on the strength of a telegram addressed by Mr. Forbes to him, that the contract with defendants for the transfer of the charter to Mr. Forbes was only nominal, being adopted by plaintiff merely in order to enable the steamer to proceed to Yokohama without a further official examination. If this were the case, proceeds the Court, the mere transfer of the charter from one to another was insufficient for the purpose, and there was no necessity for plaintiff to enter into an agreement with defendants to retain the responsibility in conjunction with Mr. Forbes against a breach of the contract, as may be observed from the last portion of the charter-party. Thus, the transfer of the right in question could not have been executed merely nominally. From this it may be inferred that the defendant firm owing to plaintiff's failure to pay the first instalment of the charter-money, came to the conclusion that plaintiff could not be relied on to complete the contract, and decided to transfer the charter to another person under their own control, so that Mr. Forbes, as the only way to avoid sustaining loss by a breach of contract on the part of plaintiff. Accordingly, defendants requested plaintiff to transfer his right in the charter-party, and the latter, being unable to pay the charter money then, had to comply with defendants' request. This was how Mr. Forbes came to occupy his position in the charter-party. Plaintiff consented to take joint responsibility with Mr. Forbes as regards a breach of the contract between him and defendants. From the telegram directly referred to by the plaintiff, it appears that the latter would resign from his nominal position in the charter, it would appear that the transfer of the right from plaintiff to Mr. Forbes was nominal in one way, but the telegram appears to have been merely an expression of Mr. Forbes' desire to withdraw, owing to monetary difficulties, from a position which he had occupied at the request of both plaintiff and the defendants. This evidence, therefore, is insufficient to modify the conclusion arrived at. In these circumstances plaintiff must be regarded as having renounced his right as charterer of the steamer "Woolwich" and as having agreed the agreement for transfer affixed to the charter-party, so that the agreement holding plaintiff responsible for the result of the voyage of the vessel cannot be regarded as having been concluded between the parties in this suit. Therefore, the claim of plaintiff must be dismissed.

As regards the counter-claim brought by the defendants, the Court remarks that defendants claimed from plaintiff the recovery of money advanced to the latter in connection with the voyage of the steamer "Woolwich" on the ground that plaintiff was jointly responsible with Mr. Forbes for such amount, but defendants did not prove their contention. The last clause in the charter-party in question deals only with the responsibility for a breach of the contract, and has nothing to do with the question of the money advanced. Although the claim of defendants is based on the principle of the agreement affixed to the charter-party, the said agreement was signed by them as agents of the owner of the steamer, not on their own behalf. Defendants are therefore not entitled to claim from plaintiff on such a ground, and for this reason the counter-claim must be dismissed.

The judgment is signed by Judge Kimura, presiding, Judge Amami Sotaro, and Judge Yabu Katsunori.—Japan Chronicle.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF TENNIS AND RACQUET TOURNAMENTS.

and inst.

The annual tennis match between the H.K.C.C. and the R.U.C. took place on Saturday afternoon on the former's ground, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The scores were:—

J.R.C. Games.

H. Hancock and R. F. C. Master 19

C. Wilson and C. A. Carr 34

G. A. Hastings and Capt. Murray 18

Total 61

H.K.C.C. Games.

P. H. Kilmanek and S. E. Green 19

Lt. T. H. White and Capt. R. D. Crawford 23

C. T. Hore and R. B. Beattie 15

Total 47

At the conclusion of the games, Miss Wilkinson kindly presented the prizes to the winners of the tennis and racquet tournaments. Before doing so, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, remarked that the green would be upon until Saturday next, when the cricket match between the champion League and the rest of the League would be played, after which the Shield would be presented. Before asking Miss Wilkinson to present the prizes, he would like to congratulate Mr. Carr upon his success in winning the tennis championship three years in succession. He was indeed the best player of the game here. (Applause.) The telegraphs were to be completed on having won the doubles. In Mr. Carr's case they had a young player of great promise. (Applause.) Captain Murray well deserved his win in the singles, while Messrs. Carr and Worcester in the professional pairs were apparently trying to emulate a former pair who won that prize six years in succession.

Miss Wilkinson then presented the prizes to the winners and after doing so she was the recipient of a pretty bouquet. The afternoon's sport concluded with three cheers for Miss Wilkinson and another for the ladies. The following is a list of the prize winners:—

TENNIS.

Championship.—Mr. O. A. Carr (holder) Chatter's cap and one silver cup; Mr. H. Hancock (runner up), silver tea caddy.

Singles Handicap—"A" Class.—Capt. J. A. S. Murray (winner), Silver cup; Capt. G. T. Brierley (runner up), silver flower bowl.

Singles Handicap—"B" Class.—Mr. A. Q. Shorey (winner), silver hand caddy; Lieut. C. E. Liant (runner up), silver flower bowl.

Doubles Handicap—"A" Class.—Mr. H. Beattie and Mr. O. T. Hore (winners), silver topped liquor bottle each; Mr. S. E. Green and Mr. A. O. Brown (runners up), silver topped inkstand and pen each.

Doubles Handicap—"B" Class.—Mr. A. R. Shepherd and Mr. O. E. Shields (winners), pair of Ross binoculars each; Capt. B. A. Craig and Capt. A. D. Waring (runners up), silver photo frame each.

Professional Pairs.—Mr. O. A. Carr and Mr. W. G. Worcester (winners), silver flower vase each; Lieut. T. H. White and Capt. G. T. Brierley (runners up), silver cigar ash trays each.

RACQUETS.

Championship.—Mr. H. Hancock (holder), silver sauce boat and championship silver bowl. Singles Handicap.—Mr. H. Hancock (winner), silver champagne cup.

BENEVOLENCE.

WANTSAI PLAQUE HOSPITAL.

and inst.

The Chinese have often been falsely accused of being destitute of the very virtue which they exhibit most freely whenever they are given an opportunity under just laws and able institutions. We would call public attention to the remarkable work done by the Public Dispensaries and District Plague Hospitals which are supported almost entirely by personal subscriptions. In the course of only one year about thirty thousand dollars are subscribed by Chinese to these institutions, the Government giving a grant of only about two thousand dollars for four local plague hospitals. The Tung-wai Hospital, an institution of whose admirable usefulness it is difficult to give without hyperbole, is supported by the unselfish charity of Chinese. It will not be forgotten how some four years ago Sir Henry Blake established two flats in Third Street, and how

Rubber Finance.

HOW THE HONGKONG MARKET IS FAIRING.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT SLUMP.

To all accounts, the rubber boom locally is reverting to normality. Last week's setback in share quotations, capped as it was, by the unexpected slump all round yesterday, must have given speculators material for reflection. It was only the variety in exchange manipulations who could have conceived the possibility of an eternal success in the "bull" movement so successfully carried out in Mincing Lane. Now that the inevitable "bear" raid has come about, the market, as has happened in innumerable instances before, has been thrown into a state of absolute demoralization. Scanning the cable list, kindly supplied to us from day to day by Messrs. Kadoorie and Co., one cannot but be forced to the conclusion that the "drop" betokens that "panicky" condition which is invariably associated with a weak "bull" phase. The latter's weakness constitutes the "bear's" strength, hence the success they are now scoring, with our fell swoop. If regret must be expressed at the temerity of speculators who had gone "beyond their depth," satisfaction must be felt that the reaction has arrived, greater and more incalculable damage is inflicted upon the mean of small means who have rushed into the temptingly attractive form of speculation when the more sober-minded and moneyed investors have only felt their way with delicate caution. It is with feelings of satisfaction, therefore, that one sees the probability that much of the capital which was being sent out of the Colony in the form of cash or scrip will before long once again be devoted to the advancement of our own local industries. In this connection, it is interesting to observe that the Shanghai financial journal called *Capital and Commerce* has the following remarks to make, bearing out, as they do, the opinions that have previously been expressed on this subject in the columns of the *Telegraph*—

COMPANY PROMOTING IN SHANGHAI.

"While company promotion in Shanghai and elsewhere is proceeding in the same pace as before we find that the investor is not madly after 'any' rubber share as before, and there is a beginning in the way of analyzing critically the prospects recently issued. Local companies are being more carefully scanned, more carefully and prospectively analyzed, and are less liable to eventual failures to-day than a month previous. In Shanghai, after the settlement, the upward movement of the shares has been checked, temporarily as many wish, and while the rise was justified by the output or the dividend the fall was only bound to come. Every prospectus is, as customary, glowing with the brilliant prospects of a dividend, companies being so watchful of the shareholders' interests as to calculate the revenue with rubber at 7/ per lb, and will show a profit of 50 per cent in 1914. There is the inevitable exaggeration that the estates are always valuable and not at cheap prices, and that 'allowing only an average of 2 lbs. per tree, the estate should pay a dividend of 75 per cent per annum.'"

One gets tired of reiterating the ratio of the estimated output to the future price but it is extraordinary that the public should believe that estates can produce rubber at the rate of 400 to 500 lbs. per acre at a price of, say, 2s. to the pound while it costs nearly that price to grow it and put it on the market.

"We have always held (says our contemporary) that there are genuine promotions where estates are bought at reasonable prices, and companies formed with a good amount of working capital. Once more we assert that rubbers are a safe and profitable investment when the speculative element is absent."

TOTAL CAPITALISATION.

The total capitalisation of old and new rubber companies formed in London up till the 16th of February last reaches the enormous sum of £1,517,108, of which £5,040,000 belongs to the old companies, formed before the boom. In Shanghai something like one and a half million sterling has been sunk in rubber, and in Hongkong about the same amount may be calculated as having been tied up in the same form of investment. That more and more has been flooding the same destination is a conclusion that anyone who follows the movements of the local share market is bound to concede.

THE DRINK OF THE VORTEX.

Those whose daily experience takes their memory back over thirty years in the Hongkong Exchange support us in the contention we have put forward, almost *ad nauseam*, that the ludicrous plunge indulged in by mere fledglings in share dealing is gyrating them dangerously near the brink of the vortex, and it is well that the reaction in the rubber market has come as early as it did, lest the mad swirl might have caught more of the unwary "young uns" to their own undoing. In Shanghai, apparently a period of healthy reaction has also set in. Rubber shares are all very good in their way, but when put in front of purchasers at prices which are not, to all appearances, payable at ordinary Bank rates of interest obtainable, it is not only foolish but reprehensible for small investors to put their capital into contrivances which offer specious promises in contradiction to the local ventures that have for years back been ear-marked by success and which show every evidence of thriving for years to come.

THE GAMBLING MANIA.

Of course, it has to be granted that every man born on this world is more or less a gambler at heart. If he escapes the inherent tendency in his childhood days, he is almost sure to acquire it in the days of his maturity. Therefore we find that the rubber boom in the Far East has been progressing with great activity with a recklessness on the part of the purchasers of rubber shares which resembles nothing so much as the wildness with which the British took up South Sea shares before the bubble collapsed. That such a catastrophe as attended the South Sea Bubble will not follow the rubber boom is devoutly to be wished, but, at the same time, it is well that our local investors should be reminded that the ground upon which they are treading is as dangerous and may at any moment immerse them in its uncertain depths.

Sir Frank Swettenham, late Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States (who is quoted as perhaps the greatest living authority on British Malaya), has given his appreciation of the opinions expressed above. Mr. W. F. Nutt, the chairman of the Selangor Chamber of Commerce, "the man on the spot," said in a recent speech at the annual meeting of the Chamber: "It is as well that the public should in these times of unparalleled prosperity be warned against the flotation of companies with a capital that spells ruin to these estates in the years to come when the price of rubber will without doubt fall with the increased production."

And the chairman of the Kuala Selangor Rubber Co., paraphrasing those remarks when he stated, at the annual meeting of shareholders on the 4th ult., that he "agreed with every of the remarks made by Sir Frank Swettenham as to rubber prospectives. A number of rubber propositions had been foisted upon the public that were not worth the paper that the prospectuses were written on. A good many children would come home to roost before this rubber business was over."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Dear Sir,—There is a street in Hongkong called Duddell Street. It leads from Queen's Road in the north, up a hill, to a wide flight of stone steps in the south. It is this stairway, or what is beside it, or beneath it, which moves me to appeal to you. I do not know what the thing may be. But—and I see in the Director's notice in the Sanitary Department in Hongkong, as well as a flight of stone steps in Duddell Street—I am a Sanitary Inspector mounting those steps on my way to my lift after meritoriously using my nose elsewhere in the interests of the public, I should seek for some culprit's nose to rub in the thing, whatever it is; that stinks the underneath, or the sides, of that stone stairway. Sir, I invoke the irresistible power of the Press, and appeal against the noisomeness of the thing and the want of nose (and "nose") of the Sanitary Department.—Yours etc.

THE QUADRILATERAL.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1910.

UNITED SINGAPORE RUBBER COMPANY.

REMOVED OFFER OF PURCHASE.

It is stated in to-day's report, the *Straits Times* of 27th ult., that a Shanghai syndicate is making an offer to the United Singapore Rubber Company to take over the property of that company and refloat on a capital of \$5,000,000. The directors, we believe, were not eager to sell, but the offer is so tempting that it must go before the shareholders. A good deal of the land which will be transferred if the offer is accepted was recently purchased from the Government at a premium of \$30 per acre, and is subject to a grant of \$1 per acre for the first six years and to \$4 per acre afterwards.

KUALA SELANGOR RUBBER.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Kuala Selangor Rubber Company on 4th ult., Mr. W. A. Horn stated that the report was a fairly satisfactory one. There was a prospect of additional property being acquired which would give them 16,000 acres all round the factory in high state of cultivation, with possible production in two years. Whatever might be the future price of rubber, he did not think any part of the world could produce at greater profit than the Malay Peninsula. Wild rubber could not be produced at a profit when the price fell to 3s. a pound, and when the price did fall the demand for planted rubber would be enormously increased.

The chairman stated that he agreed with many of the remarks made by Sir Frank Swettenham as to rubber prospectives. A number of rubber propositions had been foisted upon the public that were not worth the paper that the prospectuses were written on. A good many children would come home to roost before this rubber business was over.

FAR-ASTERN AFFAIRS.

BRITISH POLICY QUESTIONED.

London, April 30th.
The Government's replies to the daily questions about China have excited the keenest interest and comment.

Independent papers denounce the easiness of the replies. *The Globe*, under the title "The Paralyzed Foreign Office," asserts that there is growing reason to distrust Sir Edward Grey's Far Eastern Policy. The paper views with concern the hesitating tendency to avoid all trouble, initiative and responsibility, even at the expense of a very considerable sacrifice of British interests. His extraordinary weakness in connection with the Chinese-Algou Railway was a case in point. *The Globe* continues: "The Government does nothing to help British merchants in Manchuria. Everyone will be glad if Sir Edward Grey uses such influence as remains to him to support the work of British subjects in the Orient."

The Financial Review is the effort to galvanize the China Association into life (it is asserted that, if British interests are to remain permanent in China, closer co-ordination of commercial, financial and political interests must be adopted. This could only be undertaken by the Foreign Office in conjunction with the more important commercial groups.

THE CHINGCHOU-ALGOU RAILWAY.

A series of questions in the House of Commons, notably by Earl Winterton, Unionist member for Horsham, and Mr. J. F. Remond, Unionist member for Finsbury, have been directed to inquiring Government support for the British financial groups.

Replying to Mr. Remond, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that, after consideration of the many conditions, there appeared nothing unreasonable in the attitude of Russia and Japan in regard to the Chingchou-Algou Railway. Mr. McKinnon Wood stated that the Government would give the same backing to the British groups as did other nations to theirs. Mr. McKinnon Wood replied that the action of financial groups was entirely independent of the Government.

CHINESE PORK.

There still exists much agricultural agitation against Chinese pork, of which 16,000 carcasses were re-exported last month because they were without backbones.

Mr. Jobb Burns, President of the Local Government Board, declared in the House that these were all white pigs, not "black scavengers"—*N. G. D. News.*

A case of sugar smuggling on a large scale has been discovered in Nagasaki prefecture. A Nagasaki dispatch to the *Osaka Mainichi* reports that a man named Yoshida Iwataro, aged 35, of Kagoshima prefecture, has been smuggling sugar from Korea since 1906. He first brought the sugar to Kanama, in Nishisonoki district, Nagasaki prefecture, and thence sent it to Kagoshima, Kanama, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hakata, Wakamatsu, and Oita. The total quantity of sugar smuggled is estimated to amount to no less than 5,000 bags. The smuggling was discovered by a Customs Inspector a few days ago whilst 400 bags were being landed at Kanama. It is alleged, says the message, that the smuggler engages over 100 assistants. He has been living in a princely style, and kept concubines at various places in Kyushu.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

FATALITY NARROWLY AVERTED.

But for the presence of a police launch in the vicinity of Holli's wharves on Wednesday, a fatality might have had to be recorded as the result of a collision in the harbour just at day-break. From the report, which has reached us, it appears that, at 5 a.m. on Wednesday, the steam launch *Atalanta*, belonging to Holli's blue-linen line of steamers, collided with sampan No. 648 B, just off Blackhead's Point. At the time the sampan was carrying a living freight of thirteen passengers—the unlucky 13 again—for Yuenai, when the *Atalanta* crashed into her. The passengers and crew were all thrown into the water. They were the master of the launch and his wife and their family of five children and six passengers. Thanks to the lynx-eye of the European constable on board the police launch on patrol, the launch was quickly on the scene of the accident; for accident, pure and simple, the collision was.

The occupants of the sampan were struggling in the water, and if all were to be saved the crew of the launch were not to tarry or hesitate. Their rescuing duties were to be carried out promptly and with determination. One by one the victims of the accident were pulled aboard the launch until all the luckless 13 were accounted for. It was found that two of the children were in a very precarious condition; they were in a state of unconsciousness and death from asphyxiation threatened them. Constable Pattison, of the police launch, to whose credit it due the energetic work of rescue, realizing the danger of the two children, immediately resorted to artificial respiration. So successful were P. C. Pattison's operations that, after while, the children recovered consciousness and were immediately conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. We understand that the youngsters are doing well under the care of the medical attendants in the hospital.

The adults were none the worse for their involuntary mutual immersion. The smartness of the Water Police launch in rescuing the passengers and crew of the sampan is worthy of every commendation, and we trust that the conduct and judgment displayed by Constable Pattison, who was in charge of the police boat at the time, will receive recognition at the hands of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

ELPHINSTONE VS. HEAWOOD.

DISCREPANCY WINS THE DAY.

A meeting to settle the dispute between these companies, or rather to get the shareholders of Elphinstone's consent to an arrangement the directors think advisable, was to be held at Messrs. Guthrie's offices at Singapore on May 3. The papers circulated amongst the shareholders of Elphinstone's state that the directors are of opinion that it would be best to come to an amicable understanding with Heawood and so save tedious litigation which even if it might land the Company in bankruptcy, the directors are satisfied with the terms which are enumerated in the following memorandum.

MEMORANDUM AS TO SCHEME OF SETTLEMENT.

The Elphinstone Estates, Limited, is to increase its paid-up Capital to \$550,000 by issuing its 75,000 reserve shares. Of these 50,000 are under option at par to the Vendors to the Company, Messrs. Turner, Scott and Cumming, and 25,000 will be offered for immediate acceptance to shareholders on the register on the third day of May, 1910, at par pro-rata to their holdings. 25,000 shares divided amongst 457,000 shares will give one share for each nineteen.

The total issued capital of the Elphinstone Estates, Limited, will thereby be brought up to the equivalent of the present total issued capital of the Heawood Company and Rubber Estates, Limited, viz. \$540,000. The Heawood and Rubber Estates, Limited, will further increase its Capital to \$580,000 and to facilitate adjustment will subdivide its capital into shares of 2/- each.

The Elphinstone Company will receive from the Heawood Company 2,389,228 in fully paid shares of the Heawood Company (which when converted into shares of 2s. each will give 39,228 shares), and 2,178 in cash, in exchange for which shares and cash the Elphinstone Company will hand over the property to the Heawood Company and thereafter go into liquidation.

In addition to the above-mentioned shares and cash the Elphinstone Company will have its cash working capital of \$15,000 from which however, must be deducted all expenses of formation and liquidation, costs and other charges, in fact all expenditure from its inception except expenditure appertaining strictly to the working of the property which together with all revenue from the estate will be for account of the Heawood Company the cost of all telegrams incurred during negotiations for amalgamation will be divided equally between the two Companies.

As part of the scheme of amalgamation it is provided that Chong Ah Yung, the original owner of the property, shall receive from the Heawood Company £1,000 in fully paid shares, this amount being due to him in terms of his Agreement with M. Joseph Boy in respect of increase of the Capital of the Company, it being a term of such Agreement that on any increase of the Capital of the Company acquiring the Estate he should be entitled to a pro-rata increase of his vendor's shares.

It is also part of the scheme that the arrangement between Chong Ah Yung and M. Joseph Boy referred to on page 4 of the prospectus of the Elphinstone Company, whereby Chong Ah Yung was to be at liberty on certain terms to select any portion of the property on the estate, shall be carried out by the Heawood Company.

The result of the foregoing to shareholders in the Elphinstone Company would work out as follows:—

389,228 Heawood shares of 2s. each divided amongst 550,000 Elphinstone shares will yield approximately 7 Heawood shares for each Elphinstone share.
£2,788 cash in Ex. of (s. y. 2s. 4d. 5 23,685.65
Add cash working capital of £15,000 125,000.00

\$148,685.65 divided amongst 150,000 shares would yield about 27 cents per share.

In order to arrive at the net result, however, it is necessary to deduct a sum for the above mentioned expenditure. It is exceeding difficult to estimate this sum with any accuracy, but the Directors consider that it should not represent more than 5 cents per share, particularly as some Heawood shares must necessarily be left over as an asset in the hands of the Liquidator. On this basis the cash distribution would be about 22 cents per share.

The net result for the Elphinstone shareholders would therefore be—

For each ten Elphinstone shares they would receive—

7 Heawood shares of 2/- each.

and approximately \$1.00 in cash.

It is understood that Mr. James Sellar who is interested in the Elphinstone Company, will have a seat upon the board of the reconstituted Heawood Company.—*Singapore Free Press.*

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

A YEAR'S METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS.

The report of the Director of the Observatory (Mr. F. G. Gigg) for 1909, dated 25th February, 1910, states—

The comparison of weather-forecasts issued daily with the weather subsequently experienced has been conducted on the same system as heretofore (compare annual report for 1896 § 5). The results are as follows:—

Success 58 per cent, partial success 32 per cent, failure 2 per cent, partial failure 8 per cent.

Following the method used in Meteorological Offices and taking the sum of total and partial success as a measure of success, and the sum of total and partial failure as a measure of failure, 90 per cent. of the weather-forecasts were successful in 1909.

The average results for the three preceding years were as follows:—

Success 58 per cent, partial success 32 per cent, failure 1 per cent, partial failure 9 per cent.

2. The number of typhoons directly affecting the North part of the China Sea was, as in the previous year, greater than usual, but the gales which resulted in the Colony were not of great severity with the exception of that of October 19th, when storm-force was reached.

The centre of this disturbance passed a few miles to the South of Gap Rock where typhoon force of wind was experienced for twelve hours. At an Observatory the maximum hourly wind velocity was 75 miles. At Victoria Peak the wind had attained an average hourly velocity of 90 miles when the cups of the Anemograph blew away.

3. From the commencement of the month of June

THE WEATHER MAP.

made daily for use in the Observatory has been reproduced on a scale suitable for exhibition, and copies have been posted at the following notice boards:—the Harbour office, Blake Pier and the Ferry Company's. These maps while showing the broad features of pressure distribution are necessarily lacking in detail. It must be remembered that the telegraphic reporting stations are situated almost entirely on the coast and with the exception of a couple of stations on the Yangtze river, the interior of the continent is unrepresented.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages it is believed that the public has found the maps useful and applications for copies have been received from several persons. But as those at present exhibited have to be made by hand, it has not been found possible to meet their wishes, and in the present state of our communications the expense of reproducing the map for distribution would not be justified.

4. Under the arrangement mentioned in my last report (§ 3) the ordinary daily

METEOROLOGICAL TELEGRAMS.

were supplemented occasionally by extra observations from stations in the Philippines and Southern Formosa, during the prevalence of typhoons in those localities. The fullest use could not be made of this arrangement owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, so apt to occur at these times, in the islands.

These observations were forwarded by the courtesy of the Directors of the Philippines Weather Bureau and the Formosa Weather Service, and many of them proved of great value.

5. The Imperial Maritime Customs authorities at Swatow kindly forwarded an observation made at 9 p.m., from May till October. Unfortunately owing to delay in telegraphic transmission the greater part of these messages failed to reach the Observatory until next morning. Nevertheless they have been frequently useful.

It is to be regretted that the meteorological telegrams forwarded from Hoihow and Pakhoi, while showing some improvement in the time of receipt as compared with former years, are still received too late for forecasting purposes.

7. At the request of the Government I visited

MANILA OBSERVATORY.

in the spring, when I was received with the greatest courtesy by the Reverend Fr. Algué, the Director. During my short stay he was good enough to afford me every facility for seeing the equipment and the working of the establishment under his control.

Opportunity was taken to arrange details for the forwarding of the extra meteorological observations mentioned in paragraph 4.

8. In addition to the ordinary warnings, special warnings of the approach of typhoons have been sent regularly to the Authorities in Canton.

9. By the courtesy of the Naval Authorities meteorological messages were received occasionally from H.M. Ships during the year by wireless telegraphy, and in the case of the typhoon over the China Sea in November which caused so much delay to shipping, some valuable observations were received by this means from H.M.S. *Kent*, then en route to Singapore.

10. As already announced by His Excellency the Governor, the Chinese Authorities have promised to erect a

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION.

on Pratas Islands, and this Government has agreed to allow the staff for the station to attend at the Hongkong Observatory in order to receive some training in making the necessary meteorological observations.

The latter will be of material assistance in the framing of weather-forecasts and storm-warnings.

11. The thanks of the Government are due to the Telegraph Companies who continue to forward meteorological telegrams from outposts to Hongkong free of charge; and also to the staff of the Eastern Extension, Australasian and China Telegraph Company at Sharp Peak, Hoihow, Bacolod and Cebu, who make and transmit observations twice daily.

12. During 1909 in addition to meteorological reports kept at about 40 stations on shore, 1,480

SHIP LOGS.

have been copied on board or forwarded by the Captain. The total number of vessels whose log books have been made use of was 194. The total number of days' observations (counting separately those made on board different ships on the same day) was 14,726. Acknowledgment is here made of the courtesy of those masters of vessels who have been good enough to forward their observations.

23. The entry of observations made at sea in degree squares for the area 0° South and 45° North Latitude, and between the longitude of Singapore and 160° East of Greenwich has been continued by Mr. Jeffries and, after her return from leave of absence on November 26th, by Miss Dobrick, and 347,190 in all have now been entered.

The means of these observations have been taken for the degree squares comprised in the following areas:—Equator to 6° South Latitude and from the Longitude of Singapore to 125° East for the months of January to December inclusive; Equator to 25° North Latitude and from 100° to 125° East Longitude for the month of January.

24. The tracks of the

TYPHOONS OF 1909.

have been laid down by Mr. Plummer, and will be printed and distributed as soon as possible.

15. During the past year several hundred indirect comparisons of barometer and aneroid on board ship have been made. A few have been compared with aneroid have been compared with various people in the Observatory.

THE RAINFALL.

In inches recorded by the gauge placed in the Police compound at Taiipo, New Territories, was as follows:—January 4.1, February 2.8, March 2.7, April 2.30, May 3.15, June 10.45, July 19.47, August 9.28, September 7.47, October 25.58, November 0.07, December 0.00, the total for the year 1909 being 88.48 inches. On an average of the four years during which this gauge has been in operation the rainfall measured at Taiipo has exceeded that recorded at the Observatory by 20 per cent.

17. The Dines-Baxendell pressure-tube Anemograph ordered from London in the spring had not been received at the close of the year. It has since arrived and is now being mounted, and it is expected that it will be brought into use shortly.

A chronograph of inexpensive form ordered at the same time, was received in December, and has since, by means of an electrical device, been made available for obtaining a record of the revolutions of the cups of the Brickley Anemograph during short intervals of time, whenever required.

The registering parts of these instruments are placed on the ground floor where the record can be inspected at all times, which is a great advantage.

18. In 1909 the number of transits observed was 531. The axis of the transit instrument was levelled 262 times, and collimation and azimuth errors were determined 18 times by aid of the meridian mark. The whole of these observations have been made by Mr. Plummer. Both the standard clocks have been cleaned during the year, the Mean Time clock on the 7th May and the Sidereal clock on the 29th of the same month. The Time-ball clock was oiled and the escapement cleaned on the 27th ult. The gong, of all of them subsequently has been satisfactory.

19. The errors of

THE TIME-BALL.

are given on Table I. The ball is not dropped on Sundays nor on Government holidays. There were no failures in 1909. On the 14th July and on October 19th it was not dropped in consequence of heavy gales, and on October 20th and December 8th because the line was out of order. It was therefore dropped successfully on 295 days.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

A DOUBLE PRESENTATION.

and inst.

The second annual dinner of the Kowloon Cricket Club—a sporting organisation which claims a membership of over 200 on the roll and which is developing with considerable vigour—was held on Saturday, will long be remembered in the annals of that institution for the distinguished events of that annual reunion.

The occasion was availed of for the presentation by the Club of an illuminated address to their president in honour of the Knighthood recently conferred upon Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody. That gentleman accepted the seal of honour at a table of the convivial gathering. On his right, Mons. G. Liebert, one of the guests of the evening, while on his left was Mr. D. Harvey, who was the chairman on the occasion. Ranged along the T-head of the table were the members of the committee with whom sat the principal guests. Mr. D. Parabolis was one of the number. At the opposite end of the table, Mr. W. Stewart discharged the duties of vice-chairman. Upon Messrs. T. Chee (hon. secretary) and J. H. Maad (hon. treasurer, of the Club) fell the burden of the arduous duties of M.C.'s, and the hospitality they dispensed were of the right royal order.

The decorations of the hall were simple and effective. The Club colours flanked the table which was prettily laid out with red roses and green ferns in harmony with the distinctive Club colours.

The toast of "The King" having been loyally pledged, Mr. G. T. Lloyd submitted "The Kowloon Cricket Club" which was very enthusiastically received.

Mr. Robinson, Captain of the Kowloon Cricket Club, responded on behalf of the members. The speaker briefly reviewed the history of the K.C.C. from its inception, and, through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Humphreys, he allowed its use of a ground for the playing of the national game.

The Chairman, in a speech which was punctuated by frequent and loud applause, then expressed the great pleasure it gave him to welcome their worthy president, Sir Hormusjee Mody. He was sure they were all as pleased as he to have with them on that occasion one to whom, both as a club and as members of a favoured community, they owed so much. (Applause.)

If the K.C.C. did not owe its inception to Sir Hormusjee it at least owed to his keen support a large measure of the excellent position in which it now stood. (Applause.) Unfortunately, he could not make any flourish of trumpets over the Club's achievements on the cricket field this year. Cricket was, however, but one of the sports to which the members devoted their attention, and what little success they had had in this line had been more than counterbalanced by their winning of the first Tennis League Shield.—(Applause.)

and not least, by the highly successful Children's Sports in which both their worthy President and our esteemed Governor took a lively interest. (Applause.) The Club was in a healthy condition in every way. The membership had increased over 200 and if one good thing was that the spirit of good fellowship predominated over the friendly rivalry which animated the members in the various competitions. (Applause.)

Mr. Harvey then asked their worthy president's acceptance of a handsome morocco and silver bound illuminated address, which, he added, very inadequately expressed not only their feeling of appreciation of his great help, but also of their esteem for him personally. (Loud Applause.)

At the request of the Chairman the Secretary, Mr. T. Chee, read the address as follows:—

"To

"Sir Hormusjee N. Mody, Kt.

"Dear Sir,—We the undersigned committee and members of the Kowloon Cricket Club desire to convey to you our heartfelt congratulations, and to express the pleasure we feel that His Most Gracious Majesty the King has been pleased to recognize the numerous public services you have rendered to the community during the many years you have resided in the Colony, by raising you to that distinguished Order of Knighthood of which you are now a member.

"We have on several occasions been the recipients of your generosity and have experienced your good-fellowship and hospitality, and the fact that whilst inaugurating and assisting so many important educational and charitable movements in this Colony you have at the same time held out a 'helping' and 'encouraging' hand to the cause of sport and recreation, (indicates the liberal broad-mindedness which

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The postponed Shanghai Spring Races commenced to-day and will be continued to-morrow and Thursday.

Following are the results received up to the time of going to press—

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFIN PLATE.—Three quarter mile.

Halley's Comet (Moller) 1
Portrush (Paulsen) 2
Raven (Willemsen) 3
Time: 1 m. 39 1/5 sec.
Record time: 1 m. 27 1/2 sec.

CRITERION STAKES.—One mile.
Marbles (Alderton) 1
Orcas (Rowe) 2
Fabiul (Moller) 3
Time: 2 m. 11 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 02 1/2 sec.

GRIFIN PLATE.—Three quarter mile.
Minstral (Alderton) 1
Ruber King (Burkhill) 2
Pavia (Orrington) 3
Time: 1 m. 35 1/5 sec.
Record time: 1 m. 27 1/2 sec.

THE CATHAY CUP.—One mile and a half.
Chiao (Orrington) 1
Vespasian (Alderton) 2
Royal Rose (Burkhill) 3
Time: 2 m. 28 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 09 1/2 sec.

THE POU-MAT CUP.—One mile.
Mahalia (Willemsen) 1
Sandy (Hayes) 2
Varusa (Lampshire) 3
Time: 1 m. 13 1/2 sec.
Record time: 1 m. 01 1/2 sec.

THE HART LANCY CUP.—Half a mile.
Hawok (Paulsen) 1
Snippet (Eggers) 2
Verdun (Alderton) 3
Time: 1 m. 01 1/2 sec.
Record time: 55 1/2 sec.

THE JOCKEY C.P.—One mile.
Moreno (Rowe) 1
Im Off (Brand) 2
Buckingham (Johnstone) 3
Time: 1 m. 13 1/2 sec.
Record time: 1 m. 02 1/2 sec.

THE KANGARU CUP.—One mile and three quarters.
Spring-Rose (Burkhill) 1
Sagittarius (Alderton) 2
Perseus (Vida) 3
Time: 4 m. 08 1/5 sec.
Record time: 3 m. 43 1/5 sec.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Vincunt (Springfield) 1
Ol King (Burkhill) 2
Warwick (Dalglish) 3
Time: 2 m. 54 1/5 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 33 1/5 sec.

THE CHILLI CUP.—One mile.
Patroc (Jones) 1
Mist (Vida) 2
Caucuchou (Lindsay) 3
Time: 2 m. 19 1/5 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 02 1/2 sec.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

CHU-KAFA CUP.
Marbles (Alderton) 1
Hawok (Paulsen) 2
Orcas (Rowe) 3
Time: 1 m. 37 1/5 sec.

SHANGHAI DEBUT.
Minstral (Alderton) 1
Ol King (Burkhill) 2
Vincunt (Springfield) 3
Time: 3 m. 31 1/5 sec.

MONOLITH PLATE.
State Bank (Vida) 1
Caucuchou (Lindsay) 2
Portrush (Paulsen) 3
Time: 3 m. 02 sec.

RACE CLUB CUP.
Sagittarius (Alderton) 1
Buckingham (Johnstone) 2
Galwick (Rowe) 3
Time: 4 m. 35 1/5 sec.
Record time: 4 m. 16 1/5 sec.

GRAND STAND STAKES.
Cumberhead (Burkhill) 1
Ruber King (Burkhill) 2
Prowfield (Moller) 3
Time: 2 m. 55 1/5 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 33 1/5 sec.

THE SICCAWEI CUP.—One mile and a quarter.
Marango (Rowe) 1
Fabiul (Moller) 2
Lamerton (Johnstone) 3
Time: 2 m. 50 1/5 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 33 1/5 sec.

THE PEKING STAKES.—One mile.
Appelborth (Johnstone) 1
Raven (Willemsen) 2
Halley's Comet (Moller) 3
Time: 2 m. 30 1/5 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 02 sec.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—One mile and a half.
Stirrup Cop (Hayes) 1
Vespasian (Alderton) 2
Capitaine Maurice (Schroer) 3
Time: 3 m. 36 sec.
Record time: 3 m. 09 1/5 sec.

THE SPRING CUP.—One mile.
Clarehaven (Cammie) 1
Stadacora (Jones) 2
Snippet (Eggers) 3
Time: 1 m. 18 1/5 sec.
Record time: 1 m. 02 sec.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Seven furlongs.
Ruber King (Burkhill) 1
Sandy (Hayes) 2
Cr-pand (Schroer) 3
Time: 1 m. 58 1/5 sec.
Record time: 1 m. 45 1/5 sec.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

GREAT NORTHERN PLATE.
Faster (Moller) 1
Fabiul (Moller) 2
Orcas (Rowe) 3
Time: 1 m. 57 sec.

RUBICON PLATE.
Ol King (Burkhill) 1
Cr-ing (Jones) 2
Valballa (Springfield) 3
Time: 2 m. 51 1/5 sec.

SHANTUNG STAKES.
Halley's Comet (Moller) 1
Caucuchou (Lindsay) 2
Appelborth (Johnstone) 3
Time: 1 m. 26 1/5 sec.

**Royal Rose (Burkhill) 1
Fabiul (Moller) 2
Sandy (Hayes) 3
Time: 3 m. 27 1/5 sec.
Record time: 3 m. 07 1/5 sec.**

RACING STAKES.—One mile.
Penmonium Tree (Vida) 1
Mahalia (Willemsen) 2
Time: 1 m. 11 1/5 sec.
Record time: 1 m. 01 1/5 sec.

YANGTZE CUP.—One mile and three quarters.
Buckingham (Johnstone) 1
Sule (Vida) 2
Bauff (Burkhill) 3
Time: 4 m. 12 1/5 sec.
Record time: 3 m. 43 1/5 sec.

MANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Warwick (Dalglish) 1
Kismet (Rallion) 2
Edendale (Johnstone) 3
Time: 2 m. 54 1/5 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 33 1/5 sec.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Orcas (Rowe) 1
Argante (Mayezink) 2
Lamerton (Johnstone) 3
Time: 2 m. 54 1/5 sec.

CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Marbles (Springfield) 1
Spring Rose (Burkhill) 2
Sagittarius (Moller) 3
Time: 2 m. 50 sec.
Record time: 2 m. 33 1/5 sec.

A protest having been lodged against Marbles' win and returned, the final decision of the race was announced to be as follows—

Spring Rose 1
Sagittarius 2
Stirrup Cop 3
Time: 2 m. 54 1/5 sec.

NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Seven furlongs.
Portrush (Vida) 1
Caucuchou (Lindsay) 2
Koran (Burkhill) 3
Time: 1 m. 01 1/5 sec.
Record time: 1 m. 45 1/5 sec.

UNITED LANKATS PLANTATIONS.

PROPOSAL TO DISPOSE OF PROPERTY TO NEW COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the United Lankat Plantations Company was held recently, at Winchester House, London, at which a resolution was passed authorizing the board to sell the company's rubber plantations to a new company to be formed.

Mr. J. A. H. Drought presided, and moved the resolution. He said that, in the opinion of the directors, the time had now arrived to separate the cultivation of rubber from that of tobacco, it was chiefly desirable that this should be done because it was not possible for their administrator and managers to divert their attention from tobacco and look after the rubber. A separate staff must be formed, who would devote their time and attention to making the rubber estates as perfect as possible. The transaction, looked at from a financial point of view, would be a family affair, the shares of the new company being divided among the holders of ordinary shares in the new company, proportionately to the extent of their existing interest.

In the course of discussion several shareholders of large ten companies in the East, supported the action of the board, and said that it was impossible for any one or two men to successfully cultivate rubber on an estate, where the whole of their attention was required for tobacco.

The chairman, replying on the discussion, repeated and emphasized the argument used by Mr. Tighe. At certain times of the year even a few hours neglect of a tobacco plantation might mean the loss of thousands of pounds. The rubber plantations were a long way from the tobacco, and required more attention than shareholders had any idea of. Another thing was that they were expending a great deal of money on the rubber, and increasing demand for coolies was leading to the practice of coolie kidnapping; coolie brokers went on to estates disguised as fruit vendors, and gave the coolies heavy bribes to leave. The directors did not, however, anticipate serious trouble in this regard, because this company treated its coolies well. The chief thing was that there were seasons when the tobacco required watching day and night, and the European staff in control had at such times to give it undivided attention.

Mr. Nelson, a director, also spoke explaining that, on great difficulty in running a combined rubber and tobacco plantation was due to the difference in wages paid to the coolie employed in the two classes of cultivation. Those who were employed on the rubber estates were well paid; but those engaged in tobacco cultivation were extraordinarily well paid; they received double as much as those on the rubber plantation. If these two classes of men were under one management, jealousy would naturally be felt on the part of those receiving the inferior wages and trouble would consequently arise.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. and Mrs. Hoch left for Japan, on a short holiday, on Tuesday.

The English Mail of the 2nd April has been delivered in London.

The S.S. *Suvaric* arrived from Manila on Friday; she will be drydocked at Taikoo's for repairs.

A BRAMAN from the S.S. *Empress of Japan* was fined \$5 at the Magistrate on Friday for assaulting a Police constable and a further \$5 for behaving in a disorderly manner.

HON. MR. F. A. HAZELAND commenced his duties as Acting Police Judge in the absence of Mr. Justice Comper, who has left on a year's furlough, at the Summary Court on Monday.

THE *Straits Echo* says: The Opium Monopoly employs 80 chintings, a larger number, we are informed, than that employed by the last Farm. Last month (April) the monopoly prosecuted 28 people; this month there has only been half that number of cases so far.

A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD youth was awarded seven days' hard labour and ten strokes with the birch for stealing an umbrella. It appears that the young man found a complete sleeping in a doorway with the umbrella in his hand and snatched the article from his grasp. The verdict of the court on a witness from his slumber, proceeded to a certain pawnshop, where he awaited the probable arrival of the thief and on the latter appearing with the umbrella was seized and handed over to a guardian of the peace, who the youth thereby stated.

THE *Straits Echo* writes to the *Malay Mail*—It is believed that there is a probability of the Selinging Gold Mining Company being revived in the near future. This company, which was once in a flourishing condition, closed down some years ago leaving behind a lot of valuable machinery. Capt. James Roberts was at one time manager at Selangor, recently came out from Europe, and spent several days inspecting the property. He has now returned to England, and will, it is said, place his report before the principal shareholders of the new mining company.

BUSINESS was slack in the Summary Court on Wednesday.

THE German Mail of the 6th April has been delivered in London.

MAJOR-GENERAL R.G. Broadwood left Shanghai on 26th ult. for Japan.

A LARGE native bank in Hankow has failed, and the loss is stated to be nearly \$15,000,000.

TWO Chinese were fined \$5 each at the Magistrate on Wednesday for removing stone from Crown land on the Peak.

MR. Henry Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., arrived from England, via Shanghai, on the 4th inst.

THERE has been a violent all-round slump in Rubber shares, quotations on Wednesday, details of which appear in our commercial section.

In view of the troubles in the southern provinces caused by scarcity of rice and the risk in which foreign lives and property are placed the Diplomatic body in Peking has met to consider "provisionary measures."

In the course of a criminal action in the Summary Court on Friday, Mr. Hinde declared that he appeared for two of the defendants under protest, as the question of substituted service was not applicable to that case.

THE masters of three steam-launches were fined \$75, \$175 and \$350 in the Police Court yesterday for carrying an excess of passengers to Chik Wan in connection with the Tin Hau (Goddess of Heaven) festival.

NEWS of a fatal accident comes from the Querry Bay Shipyard. It appears that while a fitter was engaged in sharpening a certain tool on an emery wheel, the knife split and the unfortunate man, who killed instantaneously.

TWO chair-coolies were fined \$5 each at the Magistrate on Friday morning for assaulting a European lady in Mosque Street. The coolies demanded more than their legal fare and on being refused attempted to strike the complainant.

THE Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland will act as Police Judge and chairman of the Magistrate's Bench and Mr. W. Slade, K.C., will act as Attorney General during the absence on leave of His Honour Mr. Justice Comper, or until further notice, with effect from the 1st May, 1910.

THE M. M. steamer *Salade* is now in dock at Saigon for repairs. On the outward voyage, near Ceylon, the engine broke down, but the damage was repaired sufficiently for her to reach port. She arrived six days overdue. The *Salade* *Opinion* says that the repairs will take about a month.

AMONG the passengers arriving at Shanghai on 4th ult. by the R. V. S. *Empress of India* were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keswick, who are on their way to Hongkong. Mr. Keswick and the children continued their journey southwards in the afternoon, but Mr. Keswick will remain for a week in Shanghai.

SEVERAL men charged two men at the Magistrate on Thursday for being members of a Triad Society at Yau-mat-ti. It appears that Sergeant Lee raided a house in Wooning Street, where he found an excessive amount of regalia and other articles in connection with the Society. The case was remanded to Saturday.

THE Netherlands India government intends to improve telegraphic communication on the east coast of Sumatra by constructing a land line from Deli to Aceh, which already is connected with Sabang by under-sea cable. Experts say that the line should be supplemented in the interests of shipping by a wireless telegraph station at Sabang.

THE *Batavia Newsworld* hears that certain British rubber-men who have just visited Java are quite enthusiastic about its planting capabilities. In their opinion all the soil is suitable and a rubber tree would grow in that fertile land even on sand. They expressed surprise that the Hollanders did so little for rubber-growing there, and that not more was made of that profitable kind of cultivation by others.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 1st May, 1910—

Non-Chinese	517
Chinese	270
Total	787

KING EDWARD has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir Robert Edward Broderick, K.C.M.G., Acting Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, Peking, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Royal Order of the Polar Star, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Sweden, in recognition of valuable service rendered by him.

BEFORE HON. MR. F. A. HAZELAND, Acting Police Judge, in the Summary Court on Monday morning, the Hop Lee firm of firm dealers sued the Kwong Yee Lat firm, commission agents, to recover the sum of \$48,31, balance due for goods sold and delivered. Mr. P. S. Dixon appeared for the plaintiff firm while the defendants were unrepresented. His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Colonel C. W. R. St. John to be a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils during the absence on leave of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., or until further notice, with effect from the 28th April.

TWO men who appeared at the Magistrate the other day for being concerned in a Triad Society squabble at West Point were again brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax in the Police Court on Thursday on charges of assault and cutting and wounding. It will be remembered that a quarrel took place over some money matters and as a consequence over ten men took part in a fracas which resulted in two men being sent to hospital. A fine of \$10 was imposed in each case and the men were each bound over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Malay Mail*—It is believed that there is a probability of the Selinging Gold Mining Company being revived in the near future. This company, which was once in a flourishing condition, closed down some years ago leaving behind a lot of valuable machinery. Capt. James Roberts was at one time manager at Selangor, recently came out from Europe, and spent several days inspecting the property. He has now returned to England, and will, it is said, place his report before the principal shareholders of the new mining company.

THE *Hong Wan* arrived in port last Friday with 1,000 Chinese passengers.

TWO Indian watchmen were fined \$5 each at the Magistrate on Tuesday for sleeping while on duty at Yau-mat-ti.

SIR Robert Laidlaw has made a donation of £1,000 towards the cost of a Y. M. C. A. secretary for the F. M. S.

MR. N. S. Marshall has succeeded Mr. W. M. Anderson as manager, in Hongkong, of the International Banking Corporation.

ACCORDING to an Order of the Governor-in-Council no vessel shall be permitted to carry more than two hundred head of cattle for export at any one time.

A CHINESE was given six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in the Police Court on Wednesday for snatching a purse containing \$104.86 from a constable.

As the Anti-Opium Commissioners have become aware of the fact that many high provincial officials still smoke opium, they intend to inspect a few of them to serve as a warning to the others.

THE total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 19th April amounted to 25,458.78 tons and the sales, during the period, to 30,177.96 tons.

L. EUT. Colonel Sir Joseph Fayer, Bart. R.A.M.C., has been appointed a member of the Sanitary Board during the absence on leave of Colonel W. G. A. Bedford, C.M.C., R.A.M.C., with effect from the 1st May, 1910.

A CHINAMAN was fined \$4 at the Magistrate on Tuesday for plucking live sparrows. He would like to see heavier penalties inflicted for this inhuman practice, which is unfortunately far too common among some Chinese.

A WOMAN of the unfortunate class was on Tuesday charged with stealing a box of clothing, a pair of gold bangles and a gold finger-ring from another woman at Shek-tung-sui. The woman was awarded six weeks' hard labour.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

D. W. Craddock \$10

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Honourable the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Mr. George Hogarth have been duly appointed to represent the Government and the Opium farmer, respectively, under Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council on the 1st March, 1910, under section 31 (1) of the Opium Ordinance, 1907.

SEVENTEEN men appeared in the Police Court on Tuesday in connection with a gambling raid executed at 79, Second Street. The keeper was fined \$50 while the gamblers were each fined in the sum of \$4. A sum of \$14 which was found on the person of the keeper at the time the raid was executed, was ordered to be confiscated.

THE Anti-Opium Commissioners, says a Chinese report, propose to draw up new regulations and entrust the opium prohibition to the local Government Councils in the different provinces. These will report from time to time to the authorities on the circumstances of the prohibition as enforced by them, and it is expected that they will be better able to achieve success than the officials.

THE third-class coast defence boat *Hyet*, which was recently condemned, was sold by auction at Mairu on the 21st ultimo, when the hammer fell to a purchase by Mr. Nakayama Ritaro, a merchant of Mairu, who offered ¥57,320 for the vessel. The *Hyet* was built in 1877 in England. She is a composite vessel of wood and iron, is 33 feet in length and 41 feet in width, with a tonnage of 2,348.

CAPT. P. H. M. Taylor, the genial aide-de-camp to Sir Frederick Lugard, leaves for England on the 5th inst. Capt. Taylor, who is not, we regret to say, in the best of health, may have to undergo an operation while in England. We feel sure that Capt. Taylor will take with him the best wishes of the Colony for a complete and speedy recovery, and that when he returns to Hongkong he will be restored to perfect health and vigorous strength.

THE death is reported at Macao of Mr. José da Silva, a very old and much respected resident of that city. Mr. Silva died at 9 p.m. last Friday at the ripe age of eighty-six years. He was a very prominent lawyer and at one time conducted a Portuguese weekly in the neighbouring Colony. One of his surviving sons, Mr. Constancio J. da Silva, has a successful practice and following in the footsteps of Mr. Silva, Sr., is editor of the *Macao Truth*—*A Verdade*.

WITH reference to the suggestion recently made by Prince Tsai Hsin that the Kowtow should be abolished in Chinese etiquette except on state ceremonial, a Chinese telegram says that another Prince is of opinion that it should not be hastily abolished on ordinary occasions, but rather that this long-standing form should be abolished at the same time as the change to foreign costume and the cutting off of the queue, after constitutional government has been enforced.

ONE of the "trust" companies advertised in the papers is the Rubber Share Trust and Finance, with a capital of £700,000. The main object is to acquire from Mr. Neith Fraser Arbuthnot blocks of shares for £230,000 including 200,000 United Sumatras; 6,000 Sumatras Consolidated; 8,000 Singapore Para Rubbers (at \$2/6); 12,000 Linggis (at \$2/6); 8,000 Selangor Rubber Co's (at 70/-); 10,000 Sumatra Para; 15,000 Vallamboras (15/6); and 5,000 Patalings (59/-).

AN agricultural bulletin published at Batavia gives interesting particulars of the pineapple canning industry at Singapore. The writer says that pineapple preserving is on the down grade there, owing to the fresh fruit coming the United article in Europe, and owing also to the keen competition of the Hawaiian pine. The latter is dearer but meets the public taste better in size and flavour. Several factories in Singapore have stopped working, and the few that keep going can only do so by seeing that the loss falls on the growers with the result that pineapples have dropped heavily in price.

THE F. M. S. gold output during March was 5,375,000, and the total for the three months 6,534,000—all from Rasb.

MR. A. Oechle, manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., is in Taipei, not in quest of oil bearing but rubber land.

MR. Calhoun, the new American Minister, entertained the higher members of the War-weapon at dinner in the American Legation on the 24th ult.

THIRTY acres of rubber in Ipoh, three years old, has been offered by wire to a local gentleman for \$12,000. This seems cheap at the present prices.

MR. T. Rehm, of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, Tientsin, has been appointed foreign manager of the Commercial-Trust-Bank of Chikili at the same time retaining his connection with the German Bank.

MR. H. E. Darby, of Bikam Estate, Sungei, met with a terrible accident on Sunday afternoon. Reaching to get a bottle of carbolic acid from a high shelf, the bottle turned over and scattered the contents over him. His face was dreadfully burned, but his eyesight, fortunately, is unaffected.

THE N.G.I. s.s. *Capri*, which is due here on Sunday, the 8th inst., is bringing out a small contingent of Indian recruits for the Macao garrison. The contingent is composed of 45 men—Maharates—as they are called in Macao—under one native sergeant and commanded by one Portuguese officer.

A RECENT issue of the *Perek Pioneer*, says:—Representatives of syndicates from Shanghai were in Taipei, and left yesterday, for Ipoh. Most unbound of prices are given and offered for rubber estates. We wonder when the crash will come and then we shall read very interesting tales in the bankruptcy courts, so writes a correspondent.

THE oil fields at Palembang in South Sumatra are arousing much attention at present. The General Exploration Company, a Dutch organization, has obtained from the Java Government a concession to prospect there for two years. The Royal Petroleum Company has an interest in the venture, and prospecting operations will soon be taken in hand.

THE general agent of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Enschou-En Loodbrouwerij in Langkat has received a telegram from Tandjong-Poera (dated 29th ultimo), informing him that, at the general meeting of the company held there that day, the resolutions carried at the meeting of shareholders held in Shanghai on the 29th March were passed.

THIS is from the *Straits Echo* of 27th ult.—Col. Bob Loe dropped in on Friday to talk about the late Mr. Brebner, whom he knew for years. He was a bright journalist, with a sense of humour. The Colonel says he used to write his leaders at three in the morning, and always had half a dozen ready in his pocket, so that such frivolous pursuits should not interfere with the serious business of his life, which meant absorbing inspiration.

MR. Edgar George Jamieson, H.B.M. Consular Service in China, was married on 6th ult. at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, to Miss Mabel Armitage, daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Armitage. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. George Workman, and Captain Green, cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. There were three children bridesmaids, wearing dresses of white muslin trimmed with lace and blue sashes, and white satin hats trimmed with pink roses. The bride was married in a dress of soft white satin, with a long train, trimmed with point de Venice lace and pearl embroidery. Her ornament was a diamond star, and she carried a bouquet of white carnations and lilies.

FOR a combination of dops comfort and convenience in attempting to get the forbidden stuff through the customs, a pillow brought from Amoy by a Chinese labourer who arrived on the *Yingchow* recently, easily takes the prize pipe, says the *Manila Callanews*. Four hundred little opium pills made to imitate cotton seed were found neatly encased among the cotton stuffing of a pillow claimed by the celestial, together with other things, as his personal property, at the baggage office on Thursday evening. But for Schwartzkopf's finely developed olfactory organ the sack would have passed through unnoticed, and Mr. Chino would now be enjoying the rare comfort of resting his thick pipe on the rest of the little pills and with the supply for a prolonged "toss" within easy reach.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

May 6th, 5.00 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Alla	6/9
Anglo-Java	11s. 23
Anglo-Malaya	31/- ex. div.
Balgownie	52s
Batu Tigas	107/6
Beranti	—
Bukit Kajang	—
Bukit Rajah	—
Carey, United	39/6 prem.
Castlefield	120/-
Changkat Serdang	120/-
Cheras	120/-
Damansara	170/-
Eastern International	55/- prem.
Fed. Selangor	—
Glenaleys	35/25
Glenahels	—
Goldend Hope	35/-
Highlands and Lowlands	157/- ex. div.
Indragiri	34s
Jech Kenneths	—
Jejures	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamuning	10/- prem.
Kuala Lumpur	110/-
Landrons (fully paid)	112/6 prem.
Ledbury	100/-
Lillogie	63/-
London Asiatics	35/-
London Ventures	—
Merlimans	—
Pajamas	51s
Pogohs	35/-
Rubber Trusts	65/- prem. ex. n. l.
Sagays	310/-
Sandycrofts	340
Sapong	—
Seahells	—
Shedards	40/- prem.
Shedards	40/-
Singapore & Johore	52s
Sumatra Para	—
Sungei Choh	115/-
Sungei Kapar	105/-
Tandjong	11/- prem.

Tengkuhs 25/- prem.
Ulu Rantu 12s.
United Serdang 54s
United Singapore 54s
United Langkat 70/- ex. div.

Para Rubber 11s/6 per lb.

HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.

DIVISION OF THE PROPERTY.

Kuala Lumpur, April 22nd.

The second and third divisions of the Ayer Kuning Estate of Highlands and Lowlands Company are being dealt as a separate Company, with a capital of £

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT MARKET VALUE	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,028,988	2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.11	4 %	\$50 sellers (London 49 1/2)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,935	7	40	4,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$30,558	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1908	6 %	\$70 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,585 \$150,000	nones	\$10 for 1908	6 %	175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	45	Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 115 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$198,448 \$100,000	\$287,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$10 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$105,249 \$100,000	\$207,687	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$200
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$150,344 \$100,000	\$438,400	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$113 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$101,161 \$100,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$342 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	\$157,745 \$250,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$3,777	5 % for 1906	...	\$84 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	nones	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$93 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$127,500 \$103,545 \$100,000	\$20,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8 %	\$30 s. & sa.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$100,000 \$140,000 \$140,000	413,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.154	...	\$70 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000	192,994	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (comp. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	94/- sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	10	10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	...	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$48,980 \$48,980 \$48,980	\$4,121	...	3 1/2 %	\$141 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$63,630 \$200,000	Dr. \$1,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$178 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	...	Dr. \$13,800	\$5 for 1907	...	\$28
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 ...	Tls. 600	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 900 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	45	45	\$215,000 \$24,390 \$200,000	4,435	Final of 1 1/2 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 18 sales
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	...	nones	First year	...	Pa. 10 buyers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	45	18 1/2	...	Dr. 4 1/2	\$2 per share 15th dividend	...	\$84 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fawcett (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275 ...	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$150	\$50	\$550,000 \$3,193 \$500,000	\$26,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$57 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$8,442 \$50,000	\$13,775	Interim of \$2 1/2 for account 1909	...	160 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 ...	Tls. 8.26	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 ...	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 121 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 ...	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$15,000 ...	\$2,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new lease (\$2.00 on old shares and 1.50 on new shares) for half year ending 31.12.09	2 %	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 ...	\$1,217	\$2.00 on old shares and 1.50 on new shares for half year ending 31.12.09	2 %	\$107 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 ...	\$27,911	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$103 sellers
Humphreys, Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000 ...	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$84 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 ...	\$8,919	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$50 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 ...	Tls. 63,969	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 111
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 30,000 ...	1,058	Final of \$1.83 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$40 s. & sa.
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 ...	10,991	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 1351 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 40,098 ...	5,153	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$64 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75,000 ...	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 ...	Tls. 6,710	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 75
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 ...	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 250 ex div.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500 ...	2,648	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$40,000 ...	nones	60 cents for 1909	1 1/2 %	\$2 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 ...	\$61,158	0 cents for year ended 31.2.06	...	\$2 sellers
China Special Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 ...	2,502	80 cents for 1909	9 1/2 %	\$84 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000 ...	11,891	\$1.70 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 ...	\$4,290	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$74 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 ...	\$670	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 ...	\$7,616	A dividend of \$1.30 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$20 ex div. sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000 ...	\$6,176	Final of \$8 for 1909	10 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 547,500 ...	Tls. 316,682	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$214
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwerij exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 61,924 ...	\$1,204	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	6 %	Tls. 1,450 s.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 ...	\$18,640	80 cents on fully paid shares and 80 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	5 %	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	None	5 %	\$11.60 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	None	5 %	\$11 buyers
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 ...	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 300 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	None	...	\$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,956 ...	\$348	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 %	\$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 ...	\$2,613	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$18 sellers
Watson (S.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 ...	\$782	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$64 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	...	...	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$3 sellers

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 6th May 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shin

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan

Bullock's Brain—Know... per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li... each

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Huop, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai

" Tan-keok

Mutton Chop—Yung Pal Kwai

" Leg—Yung Pal

" Shoulder—Yung Shan

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong

" Brisket—Chi Know... per set

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yin

" Liver—Chi Kon

Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwai

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk

" Leg—Chi Pui

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung Tau

" Keok

" Heart—Yung Sum

" Kidneys—Yung Yu

" Liver—Yung Con

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai

Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sung Yung Yau

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

" Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai

Ducks—Ap

Doves—Pan Kau

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau

Fowls, Canton—Kai

" Hainan—Kai Nam Kai

Geese—Ngo

" Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye

" Ngo

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hare—Ta Chai

Partridge—Ohe Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kuo

" Holow—Holow Pak Kuo

Quail—Um Chai

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Salpae—Sa Chai

Turkeys, Chook—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen—Na

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap

Teal, Shanghai, Sulap Chai

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Sol

" Ap

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Bin Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Cuddfish—Chik Yu

Goddish—Mun Yu

Grabs—Hal

Gutta Fish—Muk Yu

Hake—Sa Mang Yu

Horse—Wong Mei Lun

Dog Fish—Tui Yu

Eels, Gongon—Hal Man Yu

" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu

" Yellow—Wong Sin

Frog—Tian Kai

Garoupe—Sak Pan

Gudgeon—Pak Kuo Yu

Herring—Tao Pak

Huller—Cheung Kwan Yu

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu

Loach—Wu Yu

Lobster—Lung Ha

Mackerel—Chi Yu

Moak Fish—Mun Yu

Mullet—Chai Yu

Oysters—Sung Hoo

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu

Perch—Tun Loo

Pike—Fa Pau Poong

Plaice—Pan Yu

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong

Prawns—Ming Ha

Ray—Pd. Fa Yu

Rock Fish—Sak Kung Kung

Shad—Chai Yu

Shrimp—Chai Yu

Sole—Chai Yu

Tilapia—Chai Yu